The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

CLOSING UP FOR THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Immediate Secession Recommended by the Governor of South Carolina.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

Efforts of the Administration to Carry Maryland for Breckinridge.

THE CONDITION OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Letters from Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

PREPARATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Governor's Message to the Legislature—Secession Recommended—Call for Volunteers, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Nov. 5.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, recommends, in view of the probable election of LINCOLN, that they remain in session until the result is known, and that they then take such action as will prepare South Carolina to meet the emergency. He thinks the only alternative left is the secession of South Carolina from the Union. He strongly recommends such action, and declares that no power on earth can rightfully prevent it.

He also recommends that the military force of the State be reorganized, and that it be put in a position to be available at the shortest notice.

He further recommends that the services of one thousand volunteers be immediately accepted.

The message is well received by all classes. Z.

MARYLAND.

Intense Political Excitement in Baltimore—Police Arrangements—Probable Result in the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 5.

The political excitement here is intense. Meetings are being held by all parties throughout the City. Extraordinary police arrangements have been made to secure a quiet election.

The Breckinridgers now bet that their candidate will carry Baltimore, but refuse any wager on the State, unless they are given considerable odds. The Bellites are also sanguine of carrying Baltimore. The Douglas vote gives indications of falling off.

The Lincolnites are determined to stick to their candidate. The *Patriot* urges them at all hazards to oppose BRECKINRIDGE.

Government money flows here liberally. Many strangers are in the city. The powers at Washington are moving heaven and earth to carry the State for BRECKINRIDGE.

Virginia is generally conceded to BELL by all parties. W.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Politics in Virginia—Western Virginia Against Disunion—Gov. Wise.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.

The interest in the election at hand is earnest and warm. It is expected that LINCOLN will certainly be elected by the people, and if he is not we shall all be greatly disappointed. Many honest, well-disposed people hope that LINCOLN will be elected, in the confident belief that it will end agitation, after a week or so of bluster. Everybody dreads such an event as sending the election to the House of Representatives, excepting, perhaps, a few who have no interest at stake, no principle at heart, and no visible means of notoriety or even existence aside from their political adventures. Merchants and mechanics are united and outspoken in their condemnation of Southern politicians. They complain that business is in danger of being injured by their inflammatory appeals to sectional prejudices. They do not hesitate to say that the Union would be quite as safe in the hands of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as in the hands of BRECKINRIDGE and his adherents. Some only laugh at the mountebank antics of Gov. WISE, who they say has got astraddle of his "high horse" again, and with a white napkin bound around his throbbing temples, he is careering and prancing up and down the country about Norfolk, seeking whom he may excite to his own folly. Already Gov. LETCHER has censured him and has expressed himself determined to show him no countenance if he dares to commit any "overt act" against the Union and the peace of the States. His revolutionary Princess Anne resolutions have received a cold condemnation from all save a few admirers and backers of the Pryor class. WISE has not yet gone so far as he did in '56, when he threatened to rush to Washington and shoot FREMONT in case he should be elected. Perhaps the half-crazy Ex-Governor thinks the job of assassination safe in the hands of ROGER A. PRYOR, who already feels chagrined to observe the significant smiles of men at *his* ambitious desire to become a "modern Brutus." ROGER thinks he *could* use the Bowie knife if he really got the point of the thing once behind a fellow's shoulders!

As the Democracy are so bitterly divided against each other in this State, the indications are altogether that Virginia will go for BELL and EVERETT. Very little fraud is anticipated, as the voting here is done *viva voce* as well as by the ballot, so there is little chance for deception; besides, each voter's name is written on the back of his ticket, and an entry corresponding with the name of the candidate of his preference is made in the clerk's book.

As to disunion, you cannot find ten men who candidly admit it in the whole city. If, say they, a Republican administration should attempt to force obnoxious measures within the borders of the Slave States, then they will resist them, and demand that their rights be respected. Almost everybody frankly says, "We don't see why the Union should be dissolved, and our interests put in jeopardy, in the event of any man's election to the Presidency in the form prescribed by the Constitution. We demand that the Constitution shall be respected, and if we reject and secede from an administration duly and constitutionally formed we will be committing treason ourselves, and proclaiming to the world our own inconsistency." P. G.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Monday, Nov. 5.

The greatest crowd that was ever witnessed in this city gathered together on Saturday to listen to Hon. HENRY A. WISE. His appearance was greeted with the est enthusiasm. His speech is pronounced on all sides as the greatest effort of his life. He spoke for four hours, and was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause. He declared before God that he would never submit to the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

At the conclusion of his speech the Princess Anne County Resolutions were adopted, amidst a deafening enthusiastic uproar.

The General State of Southern Feeling—The Fears of the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

Looking from this point over the Southern country for the chance to send some matter of interest, I find that almost every speaker of prominence has retired from the field. The election of LINCOLN is looked upon as a surety, and the only exertion now being made is on the part of each party to bring out its entire strength on the day of election. The fire-eaters have no more to say, except to call, by published letters, upon the Democratic Party to reunite, to use the language of a Georgia politician, for the purpose "of quieting resentments, and infusing a fraternal spirit, and in uniting the State in harmonious concord after the election." All eyes are turned to New-York, and those are few, indeed, who look for success as against the Republicans there. In the meantime there is quite a stagnation here, and hereabout, in business circles. The Southern people will not be convinced that something dreadful is not about to happen, and they are moving, in all matters involving pecuniary considerations, with the utmost caution.

Next to the doings in New-York, the people southward of this keep intently watching South Carolina. The approaching meeting of her Legislature, under the peculiarly worded call issued by her Governor, is noted here as the index to the action of the Cotton States. When she shall have moved they will act, and it is to be seen whether the body of men of those States, conservative as they are in their views upon the Constitution, can be induced to take unconstitutional means to procure a doubtful and certainly barren constitutional right. The only hope, as expressed by the Southern fire-eaters, is that Carolina will, in the event of LINCOLN's election, bring about a conflict between her local and the Federal authorities, and thus by the shedding of some of her blood inflame the hearts of the Southern youth. These, unrestrained by the superior wisdom of their sires, will "plunge the Cotton States into revolution," and thus the aim of the "Disunionists *per se*" may be attempted to be brought about. As this is the hope of the Sesessionists, so it is the fear of the conservative men of all parties. The vote to be given in a few days will develop the strength of each side; and, from my experience in the South, I believe that vote will be so cast as to leave the Southern Confederacy men in a hopeless minority. M.

FROM ALABAMA.

Public Sentiment on the Disunion Question in Alabama—The Reaction Commencing.

Extract of a Letter from a Private Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

Our people are in great trouble to know what will be done in the event of LINCOLN's election. Just such a state of excitement has never existed here before. All Northern men are again looked upon with suspicion, simply because all Northern men are found on the Union side, as is perfectly natural. This whole trouble originated in Alabama. The split of the Democratic Party was fixed up and determined upon at the last session of our Legislature. As a part of the scheme, it was enacted that in such an event, the Governor was required "to call a Convention within forty days," apparently giving the question to the people. What else? Fearing the people, caused another step to be taken which should precipitate the matter *before the people could be heard*, viz: the Governor was also required to send delegates to meet those from any other State who should ask it. Now it is believed by many that the plan is for South Carolina to take steps to go out, "anyhow," and call on other States to send delegates. These delegates will meet and pledge their aid and that of their respective State, and urge South Carolina to precipitate matters, bring on a collision if possible, and then, as a matter of pride or sympathy, look for aid from States which could not be counted on, except on the ground that a sovereign State was about to be driven back by force. Here in Montgomery County, the head-quarters of the Fire-eaters, should the question be put to a vote, shall Alabama go out of the Union, because of the election of "Old Abe," *it would be defeated by at least four to one*, and in other parts of the State by a still larger majority, and yet the thing may be done, and many think it will be, by this precipitating process. That such is their plan, can admit of no doubt. For my part, my judgment says all will yet be well—that we shall weather the storm. My fear, however, sometimes come in conflict with my judgment.

Now that the question is discussed on its merits to some extent, people do not hesitate to express themselves freely for or against it. But a few weeks since everyone shunned the question, except the open-mouthed Fire-eater. The people will go on discussing it till it is decided, [illegible] fear the result, unless by some trick it should be taken out of their hands.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Attempt to Create a Disunion Sentiment—Opinion of the New-York Fusion.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

We have some missionaries from South Carolina among us, in the shape of a brace of "cockades." Two of her "minute-men" are here, trying to induce the sober conservative sentiment of Memphis to belie itself and join in a revolutionary movement, to be started when the Disunionists of South Carolina shall tap the drum. Last evening a meeting was held, when about half a dozen infatuated individuals agreed to join the treasonable organization. Upon the strength of this, at least one of the representatives of Carolina got "boozy," and seeming to have money to spare, he hired him a band of music and serenaded certain Breckite politicians. The result was a number of speeches, including three from a Mr. SHILMAN, or HILMAN, who, being frequently interrupted on the occasion of his last effort, by loud cries of "Hurrah for Bell," and "Hurrah for Douglas," thus expressed himself:

"I hate JOHN BELL (uproar)—I despise JOHN BELL. I despise DOUGLAS. (Uproar renewed.) I love JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and Gen. LANE. They are the only men in the country worth a cent."

The noise here greatly increasing, he hallooed out:

"Band, for God's sake, give us a tune—'Hail Columbia,' 'Yankee Doodle,' 'Dixie,' or any other national air."

The band played, poorly enough, "Dixie," and the crowd dispersed, leaving the worthy hater of JOHN BELL discoursing learnedly upon "constitutional right."

The New-York Fusion is everywhere spoken of as the only hope of these Southern sectional agitators, and yet their denunciations of it should warn Northern men of the danger of entering into its support. Nobody here speaks of it with confidence in its result to their benefit. All denounce the men who are engaged in it as partners in an "unholy alliance." They love the treason, but the traitors they despise. They speak of New-York as a community to be bought and sold; proclaim that they will not again get into her power in affairs pecuniary, and in public speeches say that vote whatever way she may, Southerners cannot trust her. Those who (if there be any) would sacrifice their principles to their trade, will find that they gain nothing by the bargain, for the South will not buy more liberally or export more freely to the State of New-York, should she desert her high trust now than if she assert her prerogative, and elect an honest President.

It may be well for the Fusionists who long and labor for DOUGLAS to remember that their party organization is in the hands of the Breckites. The South has not only heretofore controlled their action, but forming now the bulk of the party, and bringing in the only Democratic States which are left, she has the organization, and the Douglas men of the North, should they again unite, must not only do so at the expense of principle, but by the desertion of DOUGLAS in his fight, to retain the organization. M.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Crisis in the South—Modification of Southern Sentiment—The Administration in Mississippi—Senator Iverson, of Georgia, Expounds.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Oct. 27.

I write this in one of the high places of the fire-eaters; hear their boastings of independence in trade and commerce, and listen to their threats directed against the much-belied Northern States, and yet, around us, while these very boasts are uttered and threats are fulminated, there are direct evidences in the want of pecuniary assistance, in the scarcity of food and in the low price of cotton and negroes, to the contrary of them all.

Business has already received a severe shock, caused by the speculations of sharpers upon the exaggerated fears of their fellows. A majority of the banks of the South are now advancing upon cotton bills due North after the day of election. Cotton is piled up on the river bank all the way from Memphis to Vicksburg. In some instances much cotton remains unpacked in the field, and this in a season of short crop, because the owners will not invest in more slaves than they now own. Add to all this the fact that in the gulf States, as I am told, there is not enough corn or bacon for the slave population beyond March 1st. Then must be noticed the fact that the State government and the agricultural associations are the one by furnishing arms and the other by the offer of prizes, endeavoring to excite the military spirit of the young men among the country, and a still more disenheartening condition of things is presented.

Governor PETTUS and JEFF. DAVIS are doing all that lies in their power to bring the people of Mississippi up to their own peculiar notions as to the demands of "Southern rights and Southern honor," but I find upon my visit, that upon a fair vote, they would be, as DAVIS was before, outnumbered. As the day of election approaches, there are wonderful changes taking place. The *ultimatum* of Mississippi becomes modified each day, until now I find, in conversations, that the fire-eating community is divided among itself. There are not only conservative men who, claiming a certain perogative as a constitutional right belonging to them, demand that it shall only be procured by a course in obedience to the Constitution, but there are a mass of men who, having no interest in Slavery, desire an opportunity to give free expression to their thoughts, which favor not the abolition of Slavery or the emancipation of slaves, but the passage of a homestead measure, with provisions in the territories for freedom, where they may—leaving behind the "cancer on the political body"—themselves become freemen indeed.

Beyond these, as I have said, there is a great modification on the part of those who have of late spent so much time in assailing Northern men and Northern manners. True, little groups of men get together at out-of-the-way county seats, and adopt resolutions by the score for Northern circulation; but even these—meant to intimidate our voters—have assumed a milder form, although they invariably contain the old falsehoods which preface all such manifestoes. They all state that LINCOLN has made "the avowed and undisguised declaration, upon his part and on the part of his supporters, that the common Government *shall* be administered for the destruction of the rights and equality of the Southern States of the Union." They then generally tell us of the devotion of the South to the Union—of their love of the Northern people—and close by an appeal to all Southrons to forget old party ties, and rally for a Southern Confederacy, unless the Northern people give a "clear constitutional guarantee of our right." You will see here is a contingency proposed. Southern men spend too much of their leisure in studying political matters not to be well aware that the Fugitive Slave law is more effective to their ends than is any other law which is so odious to a majority of the people. They know that migration with slave property to the Territories is a barren right. They own it all, and merely reply to me that these things belong to them of right, and they are going to have them. Three or four persons have said this in my hearing to-day, and I can but pity such men as would stake the happiness and welfare of the Union upon such an abstraction.

The news of JOE LANE's overthrow in his own State, while it encourages the Bell men, has cast a shade over the friends of the Breckinridge movement—at least over those who are honestly supporting BRECKINRIDGE and LANE without reference to a secession movement. Your views, presented Oct. 22, on the subject of disunion, seem to meet the views of the people in this the Capital of the State of Mississippi. A majority of them only maintain the right of States whose local sovereignty is overthrown, or whose local institutions are invaded, to secede. DAVIS, PETTUS, YANCEY, and the rest of them, will hardly be able to get anything done beyond that in this State.

JAMES BUCHANAN's Administration is more bitterly denounced in this State than in any other I have passed through. To say so much is to say a great deal, for I have not heard the first man, woman or child, office-holder or office-seeker, speak the first word of favor for it.

I have learned here that there is a fair prospect for a duel between JEFF. DAVIS and Ex-Gov. FOOTE. Words used in political speeches the cause. FOOTE is understood to have been exceedingly severe upon DAVIS, and it would not be astonishing if the code was consulted in the premises.

A letter written by Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, is being extensively circulated here and hereabouts. In it he denies that he ever recommended the slaughter of every man who should accept office in the South under LINCOLN's Administration, but explains that any Southern man who would accept office from a Republican President would be no better than a Black Republican, and ought to be condemned and ostracised by universal public sentiment. C. M.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Distribution of Tickets at Head Quarters—Police Arrangements, &c.

The "night before election" was actively spent at the Republican Central Campaign Head Quarters, not in making or hearing speeches, but in distributing Tickets for deposition in the ballot boxes to-day. From an early hour the crowd dropped in by scores, [illegible] their tickets and departed, and till about [illegible] they still continued to call on the same great errand, as they esteemed it, for their country's good. Threats of a dissolution of the Union, or of a cessation of business and financial operations, between the South and North did not seem to terrify them. And yet, in all good judgment, they were just that class of persons who would be most injured by any depression of trade interests. But their faith was great that LINCOLN's election would not only not sever the Union, but, on the contrary, would rather tend to cement it. There was no excitement whatever in the neighborhood, and the casual passers along Broadway were not aware that any preparations were in progress for the great event of to-day.

Nearly opposite, in Broadway, are the Head-quarters of the Union Volunteers. In the same way, for some hours, the devotees of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE (if we might judge from the portraits and inscriptions on the walls, although it was nominally a room for the Fusionites to meet in,) obtained their tickets, though with a little more privacy than the Republicans indulged in, and lingered around, discussing the prospects of to-day. They said a great deal about rain. Their ideas seemed to vacillate between the fluctuations of the barometer, and the salvation of the Union, according to their notions of the way, by which the Union was to be saved. If it should rain to-day,—why, then, there would be such a jam at the polls, that thousand of votes could not be deposited. This opinion, however, was adverse to that held by another division of the party. If it should rain to-day, according to this section, the *élite*, the finely stepping, finely dressed, Republicans would stay at home. Which difference of opinion we leave the weather and the impulses and energies of all good citizens to decide. There was no excitement, whatever, at the Union Head-quarters, and nothing seemed to indicate that anything greater than a single Ward contest, in which no feeling was enlisted, was about to take place.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Association met at No. 426 Brooms-street, last evening. The Executive Committee was first in session and then the Financial Committee laid their heads together in full conclave. The object was to derive means for furthering the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and doing all possible good at the polls to-morrow morning and throughout the day. The meeting was largely attended, and all present seemed to be Wide-Awake in regard to their duties to-morrow.

The Fourth Ward Republican Association met at their head-quarters, No. 354 Pearl-street. H. H. HECLAT in the Chair. Some two hundred persons were present. The report of the Executive Committee, defining the arrangements for election was adopted. The speaker expressed confident expectation of polling seven hundred in the Sixth Ward. Two Republican business meetings were held, one at No. 53 Bayard-street, and the other at No. 100 Elm-street. Both meetings were fully attended. At the Bayard-street meeting D. B. DIVINE acted as Chairman, and a thorough organization was effected for the election, by the appointment of challengers, ticket distributers, &c. At No. 100 Elm-street, P. C. VANWYCK presided, and tickets were enveloped to all the voters in the Ward. All the other arrangements were made, and they expressed the belief that the Republican vote of the Sixth Ward would be doubled.

The Thirteenth Ward Democratic Legion assembled at No. 68 Ridge-street, GEORGE W. WOOD presiding. Tickets were distributed, and a large number appointed to officiate about the polls. They indorsed MATTHEW T. BRENNAN for Register, and JOHN DUFFY as candidate for Congress from the Fifth District.

The Fourteenth Ward Young Men's Democratic Central Club met at O'Connell's Hall, No. 138 Mulberry-street, WM. MACAULEY in the Chair. This was quite a large meeting, nearly one hundred being present. They indorsed the Mozart Hall nominees, and appointed 200 persons to "guard the polls."

In the Fourth and Sixth Wards bonfires blazed in many of the streets, and knots of excited politicians gathered at the corner groceries to discuss the prospects of the approaching day's contest. The rain, which began to fall about 9 o'clock P. M., dampened the fires and scattered the talkers to their homes or other congenial shelters. The advantage in numbers and enthusiasm was decidedly with the Republican meetings in nearly all the Wards.

The National Union Minute Men of the Seventh Congressional District, favorable to the election of JOHN W. LAYSON to represent the District in Congress, assembled last evening at the hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, where they formed themselves into a procession, and preceded by a band of music, and accompanied by a cannon, marched through the principal streets of the District, bringing up at last to the residence of their candidate on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, where they were hospitably entertained and treated to a speech. A good deal of dissatisfaction is felt in the District at the withdrawal of Mr. WOLFE in favor of Gen. WARD, and many of the Anti-Republicans are determined to run a third candidate, even though it should result in the election of AUGUSTUS F. DOW, the Republican candidate.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awakes was held at their Head-quarters, No. 245 Eighth-avenue, last evening, to designate the election districts to which members of the Club should be assigned, in order to watch the polls and prevent illegal voting. Several members were assigned to each district, and the Republican interests of the Ward will be well attended to during the day. If any one succeeds in depositing an illegal ballot he will have to be more wide-awake than the Wide-Awakes themselves.

Similar meetings were held in the other Wards, by several party organizations.

We are requested by Mr. OSCAR G. SAWYER to state that he is not a candidate for the Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District. Mr. ANDREW CRAFT is therefore the sole Republican nominee in the field.

Several of the City Judges, in speaking of the candidates for the office of Registrar, gave the name of the Republican candidate as JOHN H. KEYSER. The H. is superfluous. He is plain JOHN KEYSER.

A warrant was issued yesterday, by Justice KELLY, for the apprehension of WILLIAM PALMER, a young man residing at No. 56 Beach-street, who is charged by Mr. EDWARD W. PRATT, a member of the Board of Registry for the Sixth District of the Fifth Ward, with having fraudulently registered his name. The accused, it is alleged, claimed to have resided in the District in question thirty days, but it transpired, upon inquiry, that he had only lived there two weeks.

Last evening the County Clerk had received the returns of registration, from all of the 217 election Districts, excepting eight. The Districts unreported are the Second District of the Fifth Ward, the Tenth District of the Fourteenth Ward, Sixth and Tenth Districts of the Seventeenth Ward, and the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh and Fourteenth Districts of the Twentieth Ward. The following is the total of registration, by wards, as returned:

Ward.	No. Returned.	Ward.	No. Returned.
1	2,565	13	4,501
2	788	14	4,388
3	1,088	15	5,020
4	3,435	19	7,273
5	3,277	17	10,853
6	3,886	18	8,143
7	6,096	19	4,007
8	5,820	20	6,189
9	7,599	21	8,216
10	4,542	22	7,512
11	7,689		
12	3,437	Total	116,967

Elsewhere we publish an official list of places for holding the polls.

Not anticipating any disturbance, but to be prepared for any emergency that may arise, General Superintendent KENNEDY has directed that 100 policemen, comprising the detective force and the Court squads, shall hold themselves in reserve at the Central office, corner of Broome and Elm streets. There will also be a force of from 25 to 50 men in reserve at each of the following places: City Hall, Eleventh and Twentieth Ward Station houses. At each of these places large omnibuses will be held in readiness to convey the officers to any part of the City where their services may be needed.

To the Electors of the 3d Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Before casting your Votes for Member of Congress in this District, read a few facts which develop the most startling instances of corruption, insolent *bargain and sale*, and disregard of the political rights of American citizens, that can possibly be imagined. The contest calls for your most serious consideration, and *this you should give to it* before casting votes which *must* defeat either Honesty or Dishonesty.

It is no longer a contest confined to the choice of mere political principle. The Candidates in the field are AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, JOHN Y. SAVAGE, and BENJAMIN WOOD, all of whom are well known to the old residents of the District, as also to the community at large. As for Mr. WILLIAMSON, he is universally acknowledged to be one of the most liberal, upright, and indulgent employing printers in New York; treating his employees with the same liberality, and giving them the same prices that he desired and demanded when he was himself dependent upon his labor as a journeyman for a livelihood. As one of the many instances in proof of this, it may be stated that when in 1853 business was in a very prosperous condition, Mr. WILLIAMSON voluntarily raised the wages of the printers in his employ; and to this act of his were the printers, in all parts of the city and its adjacencies, indebted for an *established* advance in the scale of prices they had hitherto received. Other and many convincing evidences of Mr. WILLIAMSON'S determination to support and advocate the Rights of Labor have been for years presented to the public through the columns of the New-York *Dispatch*, of which paper he is the editor and publisher. The articles in this paper, ever since he has had sole control of it, have been earnest and able in defence of the great vital principle of Land Reform, of which principle he is known to have been one of the earliest and most enthusiastic supporters. Again, if more proof be wanting, turn to the proceedings of the Common Council, when he was Alderman of the Second Ward. The records will show that he invariably cast his vote, and exerted his influence, irrespective of personal advantage, in favor of yielding right and justice to labor and its hardy representatives. And let those with sisters and mothers, who are unfortunately compelled to earn their bread by work, bear in mind that in no newspaper of this City has the seamstress found an advocacy so intelligent and ardent as in Mr. WILLIAMSON'S *Dispatch*. Now let us draw the *per contra* picture.

Mr. WILLIAMSON'S leading opponent is Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD. What has he done to entitle him to a seat in Congress. Why does he ask for it? Is it because having openly, defiantly and unfeelingly been a breaker of the laws of the State of New-York all his life, that he now asks to be elevated to the post of a maker of laws for the United States? Is it because the immense wealth he has gained by the persistent violation of law, has been taken, piecemeal, from the pockets of the poor and honest toiler? Is it because he never, in all his life, performed one day's useful labor? and that he looks upon a poor man as a tool to be used only by BENJAMIN WOOD for his political and pecuniary aggrandizement? Here is an issue which ought to be alone quite sufficient to prevent the honest man of means, and the unfortunate disciple of hard work, to exercise the franchise in his favor. But this is not the only serious question to be settled in this contest. Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD acknowledges his unfitness for a seat in the Federal Legislature, by candidly declaring that his money will elect him, in defiance of public opinion, and that he relies upon that exclusively for success. His only confessed claim is that he is rich,—rich, it should be added, at the expense of the dependents of our factories and workshops. This declaration he has made in no idle or evasive mood; for he has proven that he really believes the free citizens of the chief City in the Union can be bought like cattle, by scattering his money in all parts of the district (and also out of it) without stint; indeed, with lavish prodigality! Moreover, this wicked estimate of human nature, formed from associations which it is needless to specify, has induced him to make direct overtures of brilliant bribery to gentlemen holding prominent and responsible positions in the party opposed to the one of which he figures as the candidate, although, in truth, BENJAMIN WOOD has no party but his family, and no principle but himself. He has paid to JOHN C. MATHER, another Democratic candidate, a large sum of money to abandon the field on the eve of the election, and so betray his friends and irremediably degrade himself.

By this infamous purchase, Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD hopes to force many who have no confidence in him to cast their ballots in his favor, and so secure his elevation to the post he covets. Listen further, honest citizens. Wood has freely and publicly declared that he will spend $50,000 to insure his desires, and that he can (and will) take money on election day, and buy all the votes necessary to render his triumph complete and beyond doubt!

Must this man's banking accounts—his purse—outweigh all that should be held dear in social and political life? Must they conquer unblemished integrity, render of no avail a life-time of earnest devotion to the cause of human progress, and nullify the intent of the glorious right accorded to every free citizen to choose, upon principle, who shall govern him and make his laws?

Are you so deaf to the call of honor as not to regard this appeal to your proper judgment as of great moment to your further welfare? Shall we learn, from the result of the struggle of Nov. 6, that there is no longer any public virtue left in New-York, and that the assertion of a Judge, recently resigned, that no one is elected to office who is powerful for anything but mischief, is correct? Shall the money—nefariously and plausibly extorted from the poor—now be partially restored to the latter, that they may prostrate themselves to the level of serfs with success, for the enemy of all that is reputable and right? Will the electors of the Third Congressional District sell, for "a mess of pottage," the dearest right of independence that a freeman can exercise?

Forbid it, Truth! Forbid it, Justice! Forbid it, Decency! Let your ballots crush the awful effort, here exposed, to convert the polls into shambles for the sale of the dearest privileges of the native and adopted citizen. Let your suffrages, on the 6th, exhibit your admiration of the spirit which animated the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and gave all of you the freedom and prosperity you enjoy, and which are now the envy of the world.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1860.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Adriatic at this Port and the Persia off Cape Race.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

The Principle of a European Congress Agreed Upon.

Immense Armaments of Austria.

The Russian and Prussian Protests Against Piedmont.

Approaching Termination of the Revolution in Naples.

Important Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria.

Restoration of the Hungarian Constitution.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 3, *vid* SACKVILLE, 5th.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on Saturday the 27th, *vid* Queenstown the 28th, arrived off Cape Race at 9 P. M. on Sunday, where she was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The *Persia* has 200 passengers.

Her advices are two days' later than those received by the *Adriatic*.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 25th, and the *Glasgow* at Liverpool the same day.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, *vid* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

Affairs in Italy remain unchanged.

The Warsaw meeting terminated on the 26th. A vague but unreliable report prevailed that the principles of a European Congress was agreed upon.

It was reported that the Austrian Government had proposed mediation with France for a pacific solution of the Italian question.

The position of the hostile forces in Italy was literally unchanged.

Some details of the voting on the question of annexation confirm the previous reports that the result was almost unanimously in favor of annexation.

The British Legion in Italy had a smart encounter with the Royalists at Capua, but were victorious, with a loss of six killed and thirty wounded.

Spain had withdrawn its Ambassador from Turin, leaving its affairs in the hands of a *Chargé*.

The text of the Russian note to Sardinia, protesting against her course in the affairs of Italy, and ordering her Legation to retire, is published. It is very strong in its tone.

It is stated that the English Admiral is going to Gaeta for the purpose of protecting the flight of the King of Naples.

An imperial decree raises the price of tobacco in France 20 per cent.

The Emperor NAPOLEON held a military council relative to the formation of a new plan of an army of reserve. All the Marshals attended.

The *Opinione Nationale* caused considerable sensation in all quarters by publishing an article, branding the Warsaw meeting as nothing but a conspiracy, on the part of the Governments represented there, against France, and also charged England with being a "go-between."

The same journal gives a report that the Government of Austria proposes to negotiate with France for a pacific solution of the Italian question. She will resort to arms with the countenance of her new allies.

The Warsaw meeting abruptly adjourned on the 26th, owing to the illness of the Dowager Empress of Russia. The Royal parties and their Ministers held a conference on the 25th. Nothing authentic transpired, but a statement was afloat that the principle of a European Congress was adopted.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—An order has been issued to prepare for the coronation of FRANCIS JOSEPH, as King of Hungary, next Spring.

Warlike preparations are being extensively increased on the Mincio.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Three ℔ cent. Rentes closed at 68f. 80c.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 27.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: The sales of the week amount to 53,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and 6,500 to exporters. The market was unchanged, and with the exception of good staples, which were firm at full prices, quotations were barely maintained. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the following quotations:

Orleans Fair, 7⅜d.; Orleans Middling, 6¾d.; Mobile Fair, 7¼d.; Mobile Middling, 6¾d.; Uplands Fair, 7¼d.; Uplands Middling, 6¾d. Stock in port, 727,000 bales, of which 558,800 bales were American.

The Advices from Manchester are favorable, and Yarns have slightly advanced, with a little speculative inquiry.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet. WHEAT has a downward tendency, with a slight decline. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: "FLOUR is steady, but quotations barely maintained for some brands; quoted at 28s. 6d.@32s. 6d. WHEAT is downward and has declined 1d.@2d. ℔ cental since Tuesday's market; Red Western 11s. 6d.@12s. 4d.; Southern 12s. 6d.@13s.; White 12s. 9d.@14s. CORN quiet; the advance checking business; mixed and yellow 34s. 6d.@39s.; white 42s.@45s."

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

OCT. 27.—BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: The PROVISION market is generally steady. BEEF dull. PORK quiet but firm. BACON quiet. LARD, more doing, at a slight decline; quoted 62s. TALLOW has slightly advanced; quoted at 56s.@57s. 6d. for North American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

OCT. 27.—CLOVER SEED active and slightly advanced; quoted at 47s. 6d.@54s. ASHES quiet; Pots, 28s. 6d.@29s.; Pearls, 28s. 6d. SUGAR buoyant; Rio firm, and holders demand an advance. LINSEED OIL quiet, but steady. COD OIL 32s. 10d.@33s. RESIN steady; common, 5s. 4d.@5s. 6d., on the spot; 5s. 3d. to arrive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and slightly advanced; quoted 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; closing at 35s. TEA has slightly advanced.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING.)

OCT. 27.—WHEAT firm, at 64s.@68s.; red, 60s.@64s. IRON firm, at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for both bars and rails; Scotch Pig firm, at 52s. 3d. SUGAR buoyant and advanced 6d. TEA firm; common Congou 1s. 3½d. ℔ lb. COPPER quiet, and declined 6d.@1s. 6d. for Ceylon. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet, at 56s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and slightly advanced; quoted at 34s. 6d. LINSEED OIL dull, at 30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

OCT. 27.—Consols closed on Friday at 92¼@92⅜ for money and account. The money market is generally unchanged, but there is less demand for discount. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £149,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 20½@21 discount; Erie, 39½@40; New-York Central, 64.

LATEST MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 28.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday were 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing quiet, but steady.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Oct. 27.

Consols closed at 92¾@92⅞ for money and account.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

COTTON—The sales of the week have been 4,500 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 96f.; *bas*, 98f. The market is quiet; prices easier, but quotations unaltered.

THE NEWS BY THE ADRIATIC.

The United States Mail steamship *Ardiatic*, J. J. COMSTOCK, commanding, from Southampton on the morning of the 26th ult, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Very little has transpired respecting the Imperial Conference at Warsaw. A telegram from Warsaw says that all goes on smoothly, and that the principles of a European Congress had been adopted. The Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia were to remain in Warsaw until the 26th ult.

A letter dated Turin, Oct. 21, thus describes the recall of the Russian Minister: "Prince LEON DE GAGARIN, charged with the Russian Legation in our capital, yesterday presented a note to M. CAVOUR, in which he officially signifies the recall of the whole Legation. This recall is notified on the ground that the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL has never taken any notice of the communications, and verbal representations which the Court of St. Petersburg thought fit to make to Piedmont respecting everything connected with recent events, and especially as regards the entrance of Piedmontese troops into the Kingdom of Naples. M. CAVOUR, on receiving this communication, immediately telegraphed to the Marquis SAUTI, the Sardinian Minister at St. Petersburg, to demand his passports. Prince DE GAGARIN leaves to-morrow for Paris."

The *Constitutionnel* says: "At the moment when the interview at Warsaw gives rise to all kinds of comments, it will be learnt with interest that the Emperor has received an autograph letter from the Czar. We believe we are correct in stating that this letter explains the interview at Warsaw in such a manner as to deprive it of any significance hostile to France."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the Emperor of Austria will find himself grievously in error if he hopes to conciliate the Hungarian exiles by the charter which he has vouchsafed to their native country.

According to the same correspondent, "A French traveler, arrived from Verona, confirms all that has been said as to the great preparations for war made by Austria, in Venetia, for some time past. Verona alone contains within the citadel and the intrenched camp which protects it, 100,000 men." He adds that it would be difficult to form an idea of the immense works which has been raised for its defence. The citadel can always be supplied with provisions from the mountains. Mantua and Pescheira are likewise strongly garrisoned. The Austrian forces in Italy are estimated at 150,000 men. The Plain of Mantua is studded with fortifications, and Pescheira is a little Verona.

The *Patrie* asserts that a note has been addressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, recognizing the absolute right of Austria as regards Venetia, and adding that for all ports of Italy the right of non-intervention should be absolutely exercised by Europe.

The following telegram, dated Naples, Oct. 23,

that threats had been made against the Christians in consequence of the war tax. FUAD PASHA, and the French and Russian Consuls had returned in haste to Damascus.

FRANCE.

The Late Quarrel Between Garibaldi and Cavour—Piedmontese Successes—The Warsaw Conferences—Departure of the Papal Nuncio from Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

People are beginning to believe more and more that the quarrel between Naples and Turin, between GARIBALDI and CAVOUR, was only a diplomatic dodge to insure the acquiescence of Europe in the entry of VICTOR EMANUEL into the dominions of FRANCIS II. Certainly, no better dodge could have been invented by CAVOUR to bring about this desirable end, for the many-headed monster of 1848 is not yet forgotten, and it is only necessary to parade the word republican before the eyes of the great Powers to obtain their assent to any combination which does not concern them nearly. Revolution and a republican success in Italy, with a man of GARIBALDI'S calibre as chief of the movement, would have awakened all the turbulent and troublesome spirits in Europe, and again brought democracy and despotism to an open rupture. VICTOR EMANUEL was easily accepted as a remedy for this threatened evil.

CAVOUR'S speech is interpreted as meaning that, by NAPOLEON'S act or consent, the Pope will either be forced to quit Rome or to renounce his temporal power, in either of which case VICTOR EMANUEL will be proclaimed King of Italy, and Rome will become the centre of the new kingdom. As regards Venetia, it is best to wait for events, and in the meantime organize all the military resources of the kingdom. Thus, with a determination to possess both Rome and Naples, there is a conviction that nothing is lost by procrastination, since public opinion is daily undergoing more and more of a change in favor of such an issue to the struggle. Rome will therefore fall to VICTOR EMANUEL peaceably in due time, while Venetia will be taken from Austria by a war, but not yet—not till the new kingdom can organize its military forces.

These successes of the Piedmontese in Italy have thrown the ultra Roman party into a rage that knows no bounds. At no period in the history of the Roman Church has there been a greater excess of passion, or a more complete abandonment in the use of vile and abusive epithets. From the Pope down to the humblest defender of his cause in the pulpit or the press, there is a sort of orgie of abuse and of defamation which does neither good to the interests of the Pope nor to the religion they defend. Thus the over-zealous Catholic journals of Paris, emboldened by the passionate language of the Pope himself, speak of the late temperate proclamation of VICTOR EMANUEL as "a tissue of bold falsehoods," and call the king himself a "crowned brigand."

These violences of the advanced section of the Church leaders only injure their own cause, since it is known that the Emperor NAPOLEON is much displeased at them. The publication of the letters of Gen. LAMORICIERE, relating to the late campaign in the Roman States, has not tended to increase the Emperor's sympathy for the extreme Papal party, for he can there see that he was not only not loved by them, but that they considered him their enemy and were ready to enter into any combination which would weaken his power or influence.

The French papers, and particularly the legitimists, condemn loudly, and very properly, the conduct of the Provisional Government at Naples for allowing a pension to the widow and children of a soldier who attempted the life of King BOMBA two years ago, and was executed for it. But they forgot that by a royal *ordonnance* of LOUIS XVIII., dated the 12th of October, 1814, letters of nobility were accorded to JOSEPH CADOUDAL, "as a recompense for the fidelity and devotion" of GEORGE CADOUDAL, his son, who had attempted to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON. History is a terrible dead weight to those who allow passion to get the better of their judgment.

The famous Conference of Warsaw, so many times put off and so much discussed, takes place more than ever at the end of this month. A Belgian paper informs "astonished Europe" that this meeting was conceived, organized, and brought to perfection by three women, but none of your ordinary women, nothing less than the Queen of England, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and the Empress of Austria. We are not informed whether the ladies are to form a part of the meeting, or whether they furnish the notes on which the negotiations are based. Nevertheless, we can predict that they will be excluded from the interesting conclave, and thus they remind us of Moses, who, after conducting his people to the promised land, and perceiving it from afar, was denied the satisfaction of entering it.

Is it not a little singular too that this absolutist tribunal should have chosen for the seat of its deliberations the Capital of Poland? It is thus at Warsaw that the heirs of the thrones on which will forever rest the odium of having parceled out that kingdom and of having committed the foulest political sin on record, are to meet to deliberate on the retrograde measures, which are to keep the restless spirit of progress and civilization where it is. Fortunately neither of the three gentlemen who are to compose this imperial and royal caucus are possessed of intellect enough to be very dangerous either as diplomatists or as royal intriguers.

At Naples, where it is known GARIBALDI does not like NAPOLEON, the caricaturists are amusing themselves immensely at the expense of the latter. Thus among other good things, they publish an engraving, showing NAPOLEON seated in a chair with his skull opened, and his brain laid bare, while around him are the different monarchs of Europe trying to discover his thoughts. It is needless to say that the curious spectators are even, at this odds, totally baffled in their desires. This reminds us of what a well-known Russian diplomatist lately said of NAPOLEON, in a private conversation, when asked his opinion on the imperial policy. "Sir," said the diplomatist, "NAPOLEON has no policy; he does not know himself from one day to another what he is going to do. He waits for events to unroll themselves, and seizes his chances as they pass by."

Speaking of diplomatists, it is a fact that from time immemorial diplomatists have been in false positions, but never was there one in a worse position than Signor WINSPEARE, the Ambassador of King FRANCIS II., at Turin. St. Laurence—was it?—and Guatimozin can boast of having suffered some when on the burning gridirons which bridged their way into the other world, but Signor WINSPEARE has been on that gridiron for two months, and still there is no relief for his sufferings. This Ambassador, without Embassy of a King, on the retired list, cannot and dare not recognize any of the acts lately accomplished in Italy, and while every decree is published in the name of VICTOR EMANUEL, he is obliged to move, act, eat and sleep in the name of FRANCIS II. Every grave situation has a comic side. Signor WINSPEARE'S position at Turin is the comic side of the Italian question.

There is a lot of young men of fortune at Naples at the present moment, mostly Englishmen and Americans, who amuse themselves by going out by rail every morning to GARIBALDI'S quarters before Capua, and with valuable guns of long range which they have purchased for the purpose, pick off the men at the outposts of the Royal army all day and return to the city in the evening to boast of the number of game they have "bagged" during the day. This irregular warfare, carried on for amusement, and by men not enrolled in the army, is nothing less than assassination, and ought to be denounced as such and arrested. It is a nice distinction to make in certain aspects, but as a moral question it is quite clear.

The departure of the Pope's Nuncio from Paris, after an interview with the Emperor, which is said to have been very cold and formal, not only excites a deep feeling in the Catholic world, but has given rise to the supposition that the Pope has actually proposed an ultimatum to Napoleon, to the effect that if he does not assist the Papal army in reconquering the Roman Provinces his Holiness will leave Rome. One thing is certain, the persons who wish to see the Pope adopt this latter course are delighted with the withdrawal of his Ambassador from Paris. At the same time the Emperor is deeply offended at the attempts which have been made and are making in France to coin political capital against him over the grave of the Marquis DE PIMODAN.

A duel, with swords, has just taken place between two well-known writers in the literary journals of Paris, Messrs. MONSELET and BARRIERE—result, a prick in the hand of MONSELET.

MALAKOFF.

French Policy in Italy.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of Oct. 25 has an article on the Emperor's Italian policy, which, according to the London *Times'* Paris correspondent, is dictated by the very highest authority: "The policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON, the writer observes, has been attacked with equal violence by two classes of opponents; one declares that although the French Government, in stopping short at Villafranca, desired to check the revolution, to save the Pope, and to reconcile the various Italian Princes with their populations, yet nothing of that programme has been carried out, as the revolution has swept across the whole Italian peninsula, invaded Sicily, and avowedly intends to attack Venetia at no distant period; on the other hand, the opposite party says to the Emperor's Government, 'You took in your hand the grievances of Italy, gave an irresistible impulse to a whole people, spent the money and blood of France in the cause, and now, when a dynasty so odious and unpopular as that of the Neapolitan Bourbons, is attacked, you not only refuse your support to the generous men who have devoted their energies to the triumph of Italian unity, but you prolong at Rome an occupation which irritates the national feeling of the populations, and prevents the sentiments of freedom from expanding to its legitimate extent.'" The article in the *Constitutionnel* adduces arguments to prove that neither of these extreme courses could be with prudence adopted by France. It says:

"What do those persons, who would wish to see the Emperor turn against Italy, call on him to do? They ask him to place himself out of the pale of all the principles he represents and all the rules he has laid down. They ask him to renounce the moral authority which he exercises for the welfare and the peace of Europe. They wish him to contradict himself, and, so to speak, to change his nature. But is that possible? Can the Emperor forget that he is the elect of universal suffrage, and the representative on the throne of the ideas of the new society and of all the progress of civilization? Can he betray the origin of his name and of the mission which he holds from the confidence of the French people? His enemies desire it, no doubt, but they esteem him too much to hope for it. And to what would such a defection serve? To weaken the prestige of the Emperor without advantage to any one. There is one thing which the whole world now understands, even those who regret to see it, namely, that the great influence of the Sovereign of France is one of the elements of the equilibrium, and of the security of Europe, and, moreover, one of the most precious resources she can invoke in the troubled situation of most States. The treaty of Villafranca responded to a high conception; and it is profoundly to be regretted that the treaty has remained a dead letter; but the Sovereigns who signed it never had the pretension to impose by force of arms the rights which were reserved in it. That pretension would have been irreconcilable with the situation which the treaty was to consecrate. Austria lost at Solferino her supremacy in Italy, and, except her sovereignty in Venetia, retained nothing; *but ought France to inherit the very situation which she has wrested from the House of Hapsburg?* Ought she to impose her domination on Italy after having destroyed that of Austria? Ought her promises of enfranchisement to end in such a falsehood? In fact, we could not restore former Governments to abandon them on the morrow of their restoration to the inevitable reaction of the national spirit. After having restored them, it would have been necessary to protect them by a military occupation of their capitals and fortresses. We, the liberators of this people, should become its jailers! Rome, Bologna, Perugia, Ancona, Florence, Parma, Modena, Palermo, Naples, condemned to live under our protection, *they would be simply slaves with a change of masters.*

What would Italy have said, what would England have said, what would all Europe have said? They would have looked upon Italy thus protected as a French Italy. And for the advantage of whom would the Emperor have turned his arms against his old ally, the King of Sardinia, and have placed himself in flagrant disaccord with England? For the advantage of Governments which, according us neither their sympathies nor their confidence, have no right to demand such sacrifices!

The Emperor cannot and will not make sacrifices, except for a just cause, for Governments which are not hateful to their own people and are not the enemies of France.

Thus, in every point of view, for the maintenance of the legitimate influence of the Emperor in Europe, for the maintenance of our good relations with the other Powers, for the truth of our policy, for the very honor of France, such conduct is not possible.

Was the other line of conduct less possible or less dangerous?

Italy is passing through a great crisis of her destiny, and is, in fact, in revolution. A revolutionary situation has temporarily replaced for that country the regular conditions of international existence. Hence the profound perturbations, the infractions of public law, the violent invasions, the precipitate annexations which we have witnessed! Could France lend a hand to such wild movements? At present, perhaps, we excite distrust, but if we had encouraged Piedmont, instead of blaming her, what would have happened? We should necessarily have had to break off with Russia, which has just withdrawn her ambassador from Turin; with Prussia, which protests; with Austria, which feels herself menaced. We should inevitably have drifted into universal war. The fortune of France, her labor, her industry—all that would have been abandoned to the hazards of a gigantic conflict. The Emperor would have changed his part and his character; instead of being the moderator of the revolution, he would have become the leader of it; instead of being the pacificator of Europe, he would be her terror; instead of being the powerful arbiter in questions of equilibrium, he would have lost the very titles of his jurisdiction; and, though elected by 8,000,000 of suffrages and representing the national will, he would have become nothing more than the instrument of a party.

Neither of these two attitudes was in keeping with the interests of our country, with the mission of the Emperor, with the character of our institutions, with the movement of new ideas which prevail everywhere.

France could no more assume the part of Austria in Italy than she could serve the revolution; she could no more favor revolutionary annexations than she could favor absolutist reactions. When the Emperor called upon the Italians to be the soldiers of a great cause, so as to become the citizens of a great country, he did not mean Piedmont only, but Italy.

His sentiments, like his mission, have not undergone any change; he still wishes to assure the independence of the Peninsula without encouraging anarchy there. A recognized Sovereign by the whole of Europe, he is not allowed to approve the violation of international law. A Sovereign elected by universal suffrage, he cannot make himself the support of Kings whose people forsake them.

Finally, *the intervention of France against Piedmont would be a contradiction*; the intervention of Austria in Italy would be an offensive return towards a position she has irretrievably lost; complicity with Sardinia would be a defiance to Europe and a compact with revolution.

What, then, is to be done? What line of conduct is to be followed? Many objections have been raised against the meeting of a Congress. A Congress could only be impossible if an agreement could not be established between the Powers called upon to form it. Is that the case? During the last year a very profound movement has taken place in Europe, but it is not sufficiently recognized. When the French Emperor, at the beginning of 1859, pleaded the cause of Italy he had scarcely on his side the opinion of his own country. But now everything is greatly changed. England, which then demanded the inviolability of the treaties of 1815, now favors Italian unity; Prussia, in a recent document emanating from the distinguished statesman who directs her foreign affairs, recognizes in Italian nationality a happy presage for Germany; Russia, under the influence of a liberal Sovereign, also shows herself disposed to take into account a new element in the life of nations: Austria herself has an immense interest in escaping from the uncertainties which weigh so heavily on her, and the reforms she has just accorded proves that she is resolved to enter on a liberal course. As to France, faithful to the interests which she has defended not being engaged to any one, she would in a Congress derive advantage from the reserve with which she is reproached and the moderation she has known to maintain. Better than any other Power, perhaps, she would be able to indicate the points of a compromise between all divergencies. After having enfranchised Italy, supported the Pope at Rome, blamed the invasion of the Roman States and of the Two Sicilies, and caused the principle of nonintervention to be respected by respecting it herself, she cannot be suspected either by Italy, or by the Papacy, or by Europe. We have too much confidence in the wisdom of the Sovereigns who would be represented in a Congress not to be convinced that they would understand how much the spirit of compromise constitutes the condition of the re-establishment of order in the Peninsula. Italy, organized and powerful, is henceforth a European interest; and Europe, in consecrating, by an act of her high jurisdiction, that organization, would prove herself both far-seeing and just."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Summary of European Events—Gen. Fanti's Report of the Late Sardinian Campaign—New Literature—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

If we don't get any important news for six hours,—a battle, a siege, a surrender, the upset of a Ministry, or a new *idée Napoleonienne*, we Britons get very discontented, and fancy that it is wrong. To-day, the telegrams have been rather quiet. There is, however, news, partly private and partly public, that an insurrection is pending in Spain. That nation is out of humor,—it has just lost its crack bull-fighter, being "*cruelly*" gored by a bull, who did not understand the proper theory and correct practice of bull-fights. Then, again, the army is out of temper. O'DONNELL issued an order to arrest its chief favorite, Gen. PRIM, and the men don't like being encamped at this season, and being decimated by cholera. DON JUAN is decidedly looking up. Two or three London newspapers are indirectly backing his claims. His manly, straightforward address to the *Times* has made him many friends. He is so liberal a Roman Catholic, that the ultra-Papist call him a Protestant. NAPOLEON III. is far from popular in France just now. The fact is, that he is not respected by Frenchmen of honor on account of the undignified want of candor and probity which he has shown. It is felt that the despotic powers of Europe are rallying for a struggle against liberty. Can the Emperor ally himself against them? On the other hand, can he choke the nascent freedom of Italy, which he has helped to evoke? The threatening attitude of Austria since the confabulation of the Eagles—I ask pardon of the great American Republic, I should have said Vultures—may be considered ominous, and yet I should hardly think Austria would strike the first blow, should Venetia not be attacked.

I have just seen the Report of Gen. FANTI of the late Sardinian campaign. Never was a more complete record of a thorough, systematic thrashing, without break or cessation, from the march on Pesaro to the capitulation of Ancona. Every fresh engagement, skirmish and assault made the feathers of LAMORICIERE fly. That specimen of the Gallic cock is now bare as PLATO'S fowl, and discovered to be a very small bird indeed. I should think he has not a crow left in him. If he have, it must be a very feeble Irish echo indeed. Mind, I believe that the unwounded Irish "martyrs" at Spoleto were only victims to a bad cause and worse generalship. It is absurd to attribute cowardice to Irishmen, whether fighting for Devil or Pretender. If "Faugh-a-ballagh" was not the rallying cry of the Irish during the late campaign, it was the result of bad fare, bad treatment, mutiny, disorganization and disgust. The report of FANTI makes no mention of the Irish. This is the unkindest cut of all. As for LAMORICIERE he made no fight. I had not seen FANTI'S Report, when I pronounced him a humbug. I now repeat it in the superlative degree—a savage bully dwindling down to a meek and mild capitulator, with a damp pocket-handkerchief cheating his honorable nose by constant application to his chivalric eyes—a the-atrical, tinsel bravo, cruel and fierce to children and women, very amenable to reason when enforced by men. Listen to FANTI:

"The fall of Ancona terminated this short campaign, but no less glorious for your Majesty's army. In 18 days we won the places of Pesaro, Urbino, Perugia, Spoleto, San Leo and Ancona. There fell into our hands 28 field-pieces, 160 pieces of wall artillery, 20,000 muskets, more than 500 horses, and from 17,000 to 18,000 prisoners, with all the enemy's generals,"—and I add, the *fame* of LAMORICIERE.

"Take it up gingerly,
Drop it with care."

It is a very brittle "Brummagen" article, not warranted for European use.

Am I too severe on LAMORICIERE? This is the man whose language only lately was: "Seize twenty-five of the discontented, shoot ten of them, and now I must get some breakfast."

We may expect SALA'S "Temple Bar" Magazine out shortly. I predict that it will be far "smarter" than that of the *Cornhill*. Although Mr. THACKERAY, in an unguarded moment, accused SALA of "dull verbosity," the Temple is a neighborhood abounding in attic salt. All the attempts made by THACKERAY to explain away the fatal words are met with *parvenue* disdain. SALA is a self-made man, and self-sufficient withal. And why not? The beauty of it is, that the "dull verbosity" is an accurate, a "Hogarthian" imitation of THACKERAY'S own best style. Hence the fatal words, "to *Greece* the direful spring," that will yet supply the buttermen of the metropolis. Doubtless THACKERAY deems SALA a bore.

"So have I heard, on Afric's sullen shore,
Another lion raise another roar,
And the first lion thought the last a bore."

The best attack on spirit-rappings has been made by G. M. REYNOLDS, the English pumpkin-grower, who has buried the fame of that which made his money under the money itself, and who is fast building on that artificial foundation a new paroonic reputation. He went to see Mrs. MARSHALL, the medium, and reported his observations in full in his own newspaper. "The sperritts," as Mrs. MARSHALL said, "was very unkind that day." They allowed Mr. REYNOLDS to see a hole in the floor, and various other little cabalistic devices, which the true believer does not notice.

GRANTLEY BERKLEY, in tight trowsers and shrunken calves, is lecturing upon America, and tells the stalest anecdotes of that country, mingled with his "young" experiences—stale as the foulest odor of tobacco smoke and saliva, which he represents as the constant accompaniment of a Yankee drawing-room. Unlike THACKERAY, it is evident that *he* does not meditate revisiting the States.

The Prince's Visit to the United States.

THE RICHMOND MOB AND THE IRISH INSULT.

From the London Times.

It was hardly to be expected that the Prince of Wales should pass through the United States without some display of discourtesy on the part of a small section of the people. In every free country it is in the power of an insignificant minority to set itself against the feelings of the public, and, by its violence, noise, and ill-breeding, to call down on the nation of which it forms a part the censure of the unthinking. We have had in this country sufficient proofs that a faction may sympathize with all the country detests, and may glory in displaying its malevolence and narrow-mindedness in the face of popular indignation. God forbid that we should ever desire that the people of any country which has a common origin with our own should be drilled to uniformity of opinion, or be tutored in enthusiasm by a police. It is one of the good effects of liberty that any outrage is sure to call up corresponding demonstrations of good feeling, and we doubt not that the vulgar and unprovoked attack made on the Prince of Wales at Richmond, Virginia, will augment the cordiality with which more important cities and a more enlightened class will receive the representative of a friendly nation. It is hardly necessary to assure the English people, as our New-York correspondent does, that the Americans are disgusted at the conduct of the Richmond mob, and that they have no sympathy with the acts of the Irish emigrants in New-York. Whatever has happened, or shall happen, the American people have given ample proof that they appreciate the spirit of the Prince's visit, and know how to respect themselves in respecting their youthful guest.

After traveling many hundreds of miles in the far West, after being received with rough, but sincere politeness, by the inhabitants of prairie villages, or the solitary pioneers who are hewing their way gradually through the forest, the Prince of Wales, in his journey East, came to the capital of Virginia, an old English town, which contains some memorials interesting to the traveler. Here, urged on but what impulse we know not, but perhaps stirred up by some Irish or semi-Irish demagogue, a disorderly mob treated the Prince and his party in a manner which was not only a violation of courtesy, but of their rights as travelers under the protection of the law. The Prince and his suite went with the Mayor of Richmond to visit the Capitol, and, there being no police, the crowd proceeded to press on the party and to subject them to every kind of insulting remark. It must be premised that nowhere in the Free States is there to be found, among the native Americans at least, a class so ruffianly and depraved as are the lower class of whites at the South. These worthies are the drinking, swaggering, swearing, gambling, revolver and bowie-knife using gentry, who furnish so many paragraphs to the newspapers, and have almost come to be taken as the type of the American character. Fancy a mob of four or five hundred slave-dealers, horse-dealers, small planters, liquor-store keepers and loungers, together with, probably, a large sprinkling of blackguardism from Ireland, and you will probably have the crowd that rushed after the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Newcastle. Accustomed to uncontrolled dominion over the streets, ready for any deed of violence, from the tarring and feathering an Abolitionist to the burning alive of an insurgent negro, a Southern mob is capable of being led away by any worthless fellow who gets its ear, and, when once excited, is soon beyond the control even of its leaders. It appears that at Richmond the crowd began by being merely curious and jocose. They pushed in, and allowed the Prince's party no privacy whatever.

This has been the first instance of rudeness met by the Prince since he has been in the United States, and it will probably be the last, so far as the Americans themselves are concerned. But we are told that it was probable the Prince's visit to New-York would not pass off without some display of ill-will on the part of the Irish population. We make no doubt that, this faction having given the public warning of what they are inclined to do, the respectable inhabitants of New-York have taken care that a slur should not be cast on their city by such machinations. Very great preparations had been made for receiving the Prince in what is really the metropolis of the United States. As the municipality does not command the confidence of the inhabitants, a Committee had been formed, and a ball was to be given to the Prince on a scale of unusual magnificence. A review or parade of the City militia was to take place on the 11th, and it was in expectation of this parade that the "Irish-born citizens" of New-York met to show their animosity to England and the English Crown. * * * * By all means let the Irish stay away. It will be remembered that when the heir to the Constitutional Throne of England—the representative of the people which has founded and organized liberty—visited the great city of the Western World, he was received with cordiality and respect by men of all classes and opinions, and that only Irish Papists refused to do him and his country honor. It will also be remembered that this took place in the year 1860, at a time when a band of these same Irish, who had sold themselves to be cut-throats of a foreign ecclesiastic, were lying in a Piedmontese prison, having surrendered without striking a blow, in a manner which had moved the scorn and derision of the world. By all means let the Irish "citizen-soldiers" stay away. While the review is going on they may employ themselves in a representation of the gallant defence of Spoleto, or in one of those long marches which Gen. LAMORICIERE prescribed as the only cure for their riotous propensities. The Prince of Wales will not miss them, and all respectable American citizens will be glad to get rid of their presence, even if it be only for a few hours. That the New-Yorkers will be at all taken by their demonstrations or their manifestoes we do not for a moment believe. Ten years ago Irish grievances was a creed in the States; but now times are altered. The old verbiage about the Government which has driven them from "their homes," and which "continues to destroy their kith and kin in the land of their nativity," is now pretty well used up. The Irish will only have given another proof of their stupidity and malevolence, and in a few days their demonstrations will receive its condemnation from all parts of the Union.

Wreck of American Vessels.

From the London Times.

The bark *Vermont*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, stranded during a heavy gale of wind, on Saturday last, on Barnett's bank near Fleetwood, on the Lancashire coast. At the time the sea was running very high, which caused the ship to slip both her anchors in the offing, and drive on to the bank. As soon as her perilous situation was observed, the life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution was immediately launched, and subsequently taken in tow by a steam-tug, which took her to windward of the ship. After some difficulty and considerable skill on the part of the crew, a communication was effected with the wreck from which fifteen men and a pilot were fortunately taken off. They were safely brought on shore about 1 o'clock. As soon as they were landed the services of the life-boat were again called into requisition; but the result of her proceedings has not as yet been reported. This excellent life-boat has only been on this important station about 12 months, but during that period she has been instrumental in rescuing during very stormy weather 27 persons from a watery grave from the wrecked vessels:—*Anne Mitchell*, of Montrose; *Catherine*, of Newry; the *Jane Roper* of Ulverstone; and the bark *Vermont*, of Halifax, as above related. Captain WASEY, R. N., Inspecting Commander of Coastguard, and COXSWAIN FOX, have on each occasion been off in the life-boat. It was only on Thursday night last that another American ship, the *Martha Whiteman*, took the ground, during a heavy gale of wind, in Dundrum Bay. The life-boat which the National Life-boat Institution had just sent there was immediately got ready on observing the signals of distress, and proceeded on her transporting carriage a distance of six miles, through a dark road, with a view of succoring the ship's crew, but they declined to leave their vessel as the tide was fast receding.

ITALY.

Speech from Garibaldi.

On the morning of the 13th ult., the Dictator addressed the people of Naples from the balcony of the Foresteria, the place whence he spoke to them on his entry into Naples. This is the first public appearance GARIBALDI has made for nearly a month in Naples, and as such created a considerable crowd, possibly of three or four thousand persons. He was accompanied by all his staff and a good number of officers. He spoke very slowly and distinctly, and his words, as far as they could be taken down amidst the murmurs of the multitude, were these:

"The city is in tumult; I regret it, and the more so that in those tumults there breathes a party adverse to me and to all I do. That party prevented me last year from leaving the Cattolica to come to your assistance; that party prevented me from taking the money destined for the million of muskets for the expedition of Sicily; that party sent FARINA to Palermo to hasten the annexation of Sicily—an annexation which, if it had been completed, I should not have been able to come to your liberation. People of Naples! I know that party; they do not wish Italy one, and they seek to create disturbance among the people, and embarrassments for me. But I will not permit disorders. So long as I am with you these sowers of tumult shall effect nothing. When you have anything to say to me send me a commission. I desire neither marquises nor princes; sufficient for me are men of good hearts, even though clothed with a jacket. The cry of 'Death' was raised against this and against that man, and against my friends. The Italians ought not to cry 'Death' except against the stranger, and among themselves all should be respected and loved, since all concur in forming the liberty of Italy.

Yesterday I said that the King would enter; to-day I have his letter. On the 10th the Piedmontese troops crossed the frontier of those Provinces, and in a few days VICTOR EMANUEL will place himself at the head of his valiant army. In a few days, then, we shall see our King. Let this transitory state pass in calm, with prudence, with moderation; so that the Neapolitans may show themselves that brave people that they are. [Great applause.] *In a few days this provisional state will cease, and, in spite of her enemies and of those who do not desire it, 'Italy will be one.'* (Here, raising a finger, he was followed by a unanimous cry of all assembled.")

Address from Garibaldi.

GARIBALDI has issued another address to the people of Italy. It is entitled, "Of the Present State of Europe, and what it might be in the Interests of Government and of the People." Its leading idea is thus embodied:

"Let us suppose that Europe formed one State, who would think of troubling her, of disturbing the peace of Europe, this sovereign of the world? Would not an European Confederation, proposed by the Chief of the French Empire, and which would diffuse security and happiness throughout the world, be better than all the political combinations which daily torment and irritate this poor people..... I ardently desire that my words may be heard by those to whom God has confided the holy mission of doing good, and they will certainly do it, preferring to a false and ephemeral grandeur the true grandeur based on the love and gratitude of the people.

G. GARIBALDI."

Tyranny of the Ex-King of Naples.

From the Opinione Nationale.

We receive from a sure source the news that orders of the most odious nature, and prescribing against the liberals ferocious treatment such as might have been thought impossible in the present age, have been issued by the court of Gaeta. We abstain from details until we receive the official documents which are promised.

Victor Emanuel's Title to the Kingdom of Italy.

From the London Times, Oct. 24.

By this time, with an unanimity which is not wonderful, the Neapolitans will have voted themselves subjects of the Kingdom of Italy, under VICTOR EMANUEL. *The title, therefore, will be complete.* Theoretically, unanimous election is, without doubt, *the best title by which any King can hold a sceptre.* The longest hereditary succession is but the original title of the first possessor transmitted through his descendants. Choice or force, election or conquest, are at the root of all our Royal trees; and, of the two, election is surely to be esteemed more valid than conquest. It was the title of the chiefs of our German ancestors; it is the title of our own Royal House; and it is the title of the Emperor who has watched over and nurtured this rising electoral kingdom. It may be suggested that to make such a ceremony as election by universal suffrage strictly valid there should be a vacancy, as there was in the days of Saul, and also in those of JAMES II., and also in those of NAPOLEON III. But perfect unanimity in the electors almost presumes a vacancy, especially if there be moral reasons to justify their casting off their old allegiance. The Neapolitans have quite as good a case against their FRANCIS II. He has certainly broken the original compact between prince and people, and, if he has not deserted the kingdom, he has certainly abdicated the functions of government. *The title Victor Emanuel has obtained is therefore perfectly good according to all the principles of public law, if only he can reduce it into possession.* * * Now, then, is the opportunity of VICTOR EMANUEL. *If he does not seize this opportunity to drive the King of Naples into the sea, or, more humanely, into a seagoing boat, he is not the man for his time.* A few words, a high bid, a new phase of policy, may change all. This crown of Italy is worth an energetic clutch, now that, after such doubtful play for it, it is within reach.

The Great Powers in Italy.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER FROM TURIN.

Russia has withdrawn her Minister and broken up her diplomatic establishment at Turin. Prince GAGARIN, however, before quitting, communicated the following note to Count CAVOUR:

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28, (Oct. 10.)

MON PRINCE: Since the preliminaries of Villafranca put an end to the war in Italy, a series of acts contrary to right have been accomplished in the Peninsula, and created there the abnormal situation of which we now see the extreme consequences developing themselves. The Imperial Government, from the commencement of this situation, considered it a duty to call the attention of the Sardinian Government to the responsibility which it would take upon itself if it gave in to dangerous impulses (*dangereux entraînements.*) We directed our friendly representations to it at the time when the revolution of Sicily began to receive from Piedmont that moral and material support from which alone that movement could have taken the proportions it attained. In our estimation, the question exceeded the sphere of local complications. It directly touched upon the principles admitted as a rule of international relations, and had a tendency to shake the very basis upon which rests the authority of established Governments. We accepted with deep regret the motives alleged by Count CAVOUR, which did not allow him to oppose more efficient obstacles to these intrigues (*menées*), and we took note of his disavowal of them. By this, its attitude, the Imperial Government feels convinced that it gave the Court of Turin a sincere pledge of its desire to keep up good relations with the said Court; but it also thinks it has given sufficient hints of the resolutions which would be forced upon his Majesty the Emperor on the day in which the Sardinian Government could allow itself to be influenced by those impulses which the feeling of the international duties had till then induced it to repudiate. I regret to say that these resolutions could now no longer be adjourned. The Sardinian Government directed its troops, in the midst of a profound peace, without any declaration of war, without any provocation, to cross the frontiers of the Roman States; *it openly came to an understanding* (a bargain or compact—*il a pactisé*) *with the revolution established at Naples*; it has sanctioned its acts by the presence of Piedmontese troops, and that of high Sardinian functionaries who were placed at the head of the insurgent forces without ceasing to be in the service of King VICTOR EMANUEL. Finally, it has just crowned this series of violations of right by announcing, in the face of Europe, its intention *to accept the annexation to the kingdom of Piedmont of territories belonging to sovereigns who are yet in their own States*, and who there defend their authority against the violent attacks of the revolution. By these acts the Sardinian Government no longer allows us to consider it as a stranger to the movement which has upset the Peninsula. It takes upon itself all their responsibility, and puts itself into flagrant contradiction with the right of nations. The necessity it alleges of combating anarchy could not justify it, since it only throws itself on the path of the revolution to gather its heritage, not to arrest its progress and repair its iniquities. Pretexts of this nature are not admissible. This is no question merely of Italian interests, but of a general interest common to all Governments. It is a question of those eternal laws without which no social order, no peace, no security, could exist in Europe.

His Majesty the Emperor deems it impossible that his Legation should any longer reside where it may have to witness acts which his conscience and convictions reprove. His Imperial Majesty is compelled to put an end to the functions which you fulfill at the Court of Sardinia. It is the will of our august master, consequently, that upon seeing these instructions, you should ask for your passports and instantly quit Turin, with all the *personnel* of the Legation.

You will inform Count CAVOUR of the motives of this supreme decision, and read to him the present dispatch, leaving with him a copy of it. Receive, mon Prince, &c.,

GORTSCHAKOFF.

M. le Prince GAGARIN, &c."

THE PRUSSIAN DISPATCH.

The following is a translation of the dispatch addressed by Baron SCHLEINITZ, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON, Prussian Ambassador at Turin, in reply to the Sardinian memorandum of the 12th of September:

COBLENTZ, Oct. 13.

To his Excellency, Count Brassier de St. Simon, at Turin:

MONSIEUR LE COMTE: The Government of His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, by communicating to us, through its Minister at Berlin, the memorandum of the 12th of September, seems itself to have wished to elicit from us the impression produced upon the Cabinet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by its recent acts, and the principles by which it has endeavored to justify them. If we have not replied to this request before, your Excellency will be able to appreciate the motives of this delay. For, on one hand, you know how much we desire to maintain good relations with the Cabinet of Turin, and, on the other hand, the fundamental rules of our policy are too well known for you not to perceive the radical difference of principles that every explanation must necessarily establish between us and the Government of the King VICTOR EMANUEL. But in presence of the more and more rapid march of events we could no longer continue a silence which might give rise to lamentable misconstructions, and throw a false light on our real sentiments. It is, then, in order to prevent erroneous impressions that, by order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I shall explain to you, without reserve, the view we take of the last acts of the Sardinian Government and the principles developed in the aforesaid memorandum.

All the arguments of that document uphold the principle of the absolute right of nationalities. Assuredly we are far from wishing to dispute the great value of the national idea. It is essentially the openly-avowed moving power of our policy, which in Germany will always aim at the development and the reunion of the national Powers in a more efficient and powerful organization. But, while it allows immense importance to the principle of nationalities, the Prussian Government cannot on that account admit the justification of a policy which would renounce all the respect due to the principles of international law. On the contrary, far from regarding these two principles as incompatible, it considers that it is only in the legal way of reforms, and, by respecting existing rights, that a regular Government is permitted to realize the legitimate wishes of the people.

According to the Sardinian note, everything should yield to the national wishes, and whenever public opinion should have pronounced in favor of those wishes, the existing authorities ought to abdicate their power in the presence of such a manifestation. But a maxim so diametrically opposed to the most elementary rules of the right of nations could not be put in force without most serious danger to the quietude of Italy, to the balance of power, and the peace of Europe. To sustain this maxim the road of reform is abandoned for that of revolution.

Nevertheless, it is by resting on the absolute right of Italian nationality, and without alleging any other reason, that the Government of His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, has demanded of the Holy See the dismissal of its Foreign troops; and that, without even waiting for its refusal, it has invaded the Papal States, the greater part of which it occupies at the present moment. Under the same pretext the insurrection that burst out on this invasion have been supported, and the army that the Sovereign Pontiff had raised to maintain public order has been attacked and dispersed. And, far from stopping in the course it is pursuing in contempt of international right, the Sardinian Government has just given orders to its army to cross the frontiers of the Kingdom of Naples at different points, with the avowed object of going to the assistance of the insurrection, and to effect a military occupation of the country.

At the same time the Piedmontese Chambers are discussing a project of law having for its object to effect new annexations by virtue of universal suffrage, and thus to invite the Italian people to declare formally the deposition of their Princes. It is in this way that the Sardinian Government, while invoking the principle of non-intervention in favor of Italy, does not abstain from the most flagrant infraction of the same principle in its relation with the rest of the Italian provinces. Called upon to pronounce our sentiments on such acts and principles as these, we can only declare them deeply and sincerely, and we believe that we are strictly performing our duty in expressing in the most explicit and formal manner our disapprobation both of these principles and of the application that it has been thought proper to give them.

While inviting you, M. le Comte, to read the present dispatch to M. le Comte de CAVOUR, and to leave a copy of it with him, I take the opportunity, &c.

SCHLEINITZ.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

From the London Times, Oct. 24.

It is not difficult for the youngest reader to recollect the time when Austria was declaring to France that she had not the least intention to strike the first blow against Sardinia, but Sardinia was acting so offensively that really, &c., &c. And then, it will also be recollected, Austria in a moment of excitement crossed the Ticino, and France came down upon her, and all that is now going on succeeded in natural sequence. But, as the Eastern proverb says, "An ostrich will always be an ostrich," and so we say, "Austria will be Austria still." *Austria is at this moment making the same preparations and also the same declarations.* She is declaring she will respect the new English-and-French-born heresy of non-intervention, which causes to PIO NONO such paroxysms of disgust, and she is massing her troops upon the Po, building a steam fleet on the Guarda Lake, and making Verona impregnable. Meanwhile VICTOR EMANUEL is raising his insolent head as King of Italy and GARIB

University of Pesth are not to begin this Fall, until further notice from Government. The Government dares not open the University, for fear of new agitations of the question of the language to be used by the Professors in their lecture-rooms. But this arbitrary closing of it seems to be a very dangerous remedy; for it is calculated to inflame the Hungarians to still greater passion and determination.

The Reichsrath, if ever it had the confidence of the Hungarians, seems to have lost it now. They expect nothing from its compromise measures, and will not submit to be bound by them.

AUSTRIA.

A New Constitution Granted to the People.

The *Vienna Gazette* of Oct. 23, contains the following documents relating to the new Austrian Constitution. They are as follows:

I.

IMPERIAL MANIFESTO—TO MY PEOPLES.

When I mounted the throne of my ancestors the Monarchy was exposed to violent concussions.

After a struggle, which was most painful to my feelings as Sovereign, it was requisite, as was the case in almost all the violently disturbed countries on the European continent, to bring about a stricter concentration of the power of the Government. The welfare of the public in general, and the prosperity of the peaceful inhabitants of the Monarchy, rendered such a concentration of power absolutely necessary to quell exalted passions, and the painful recollections of the past, rendered the free movement of the various elements which has so recently been in conflict impossible.

It was my wish to learn the wishes and necessities of the various parts of the Empire, and I, therefore, by my patent of the 5th of March, 1860, established and convoked an enlarged Reichsrath.

In consequence of the reports submitted to me, I have on this day found good to issue and promulgate a Diploma relative to the "*staatsrechtliche*" constitution of the Monarchy, to the rights and position of the several kingdoms and countries, and to a renewed "guarantee" for the representation of the "*staatsrechtlichen*" tie of the whole Monarchy.

I fulfill my duty as a Sovereign by thus bringing into accord the traditions as to legality and lawful claims of my countries and peoples with their actual necessities of the Monarchy, and with full confidence in the matured judgment and patriotic zeal of my peoples, I leave it to them to develop and strengthen the institutions which have been given, or restored by me. I hope that these institutions will, by the favor and protection of the Almighty, prosper and prove a blessing to the country, and I trust that He, in whose hands are the fortunes of Princes and Nations, will not withhold His blessing from the measures which I, in conscientious solicitude, have taken for the welfare of my subjects. FRANCIS JOSEPH (M. P.)

VIENNA, Oct. 20.

II.

IMPERIAL DIPLOMA FOR THE REGULATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STAATSRECHTLICHEN AFFAIRS OF THE MONARCHY.

We, FRANCIS JOSEPH I., by the grace of God Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, King of Lombardy and Venice, of Galicia, Lodomeria and Illyria, Archduke of Austria, &c., do hereby make known unto all men:

Our ancestors of glorious memory having determined to draw up a certain form of succession for our most illustrious house, his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty CHARLES VI., did, on the 19th of April, 1713, establish that final and immutable order of succession which, known under the name of "Pragmatic Sanction," the same having been accepted by the lawful estates of our various kingdoms and countries as a State, fundamental and family law. The settled order of succession, the indivisibility of the Empire, in accord with the rights and liberties of the above-named kingdoms and countries, and the fidelity, devotion and bravery of its inhabitants, enabled the Austrian Monarchy, which, by means of State and international treaties, had gradually been enlarged and strengthened to resist all attacks and to overcome all dangers.

In the interest of our house and of our subjects, it is our sovereign duty to uphold the political power and influence of the Austrian Monarchy, and to give security to the same by establishing a clear and unequivocal state of things, and by endeavoring to bring about a harmonious cooperation of the different parts of the empire. Those institutions and laws which are in accordance with the historical claims and rights of the different kingdoms and countries are the best guarantees for the indivisibility of that tie which connects them.

In consideration that the elements of general organic constitutions, and of harmonious cooperation have been enlarged and strengthened by the equality of all our subjects before the law, by the light of religious liberty guaranteed to all, by the privilege of all ranks and classes to serve the State, by the common obligation to take up arms in defence of the State and to bear the burdens of the same, by the abolition of the intermediate customs-line—and in consideration that the concentration of the power of Government for the management of the highest duties of State are absolutely necessary to the security of the Monarchy, and to the well-being of its several countries, we have, in order to equalise our different kingdoms and countries and to give to our subjects a properly-regulated share in the legislation and administration, resolved—on the basis of the Pragmatic Sanction, and in virtue of our own sovereign will—to issue the following as a durable and immutable fundamental law of State, *as well as for our own rule of conduct as for the rule of conduct of our successors in the Government. We do resolve and ordain as follows:*

1. The right to issue, alter and abolish laws will only be exercised by us and our successors *with the cooperation of the lawfully-assembled Diets, and respectively of the Reichsrath, to which body the Diets will have to send the number of members fixed by us.*

2. The things to be settled with the cooperation of the Reichsrath are: All legislative matters which relate to the rights, duties and interests of our several kingdoms and countries, such as the laws connected with the coinage, currency, public credit, customs and commercial matters. Further, the fundamental principles of a system for the establishment of banks privileged to issue notes, and the legislation in respect to the post-office, telegraphs and railroads. The manner of managing the conscription for the army will in future be discussed with the Reichsrath, and the necessary arrangements made, with its cooperation, for settling the matter in a constitutional way. The Reichsrath will cooperate in the introduction of new taxes and imposts, in raising the already existing taxes and dues, and more particularly in raising the price of salt. The Reichsrath will also, in accordance with our resolution of July 17, 1860, cooperate in the making of new loans. Neither the conversion of already existing State debts, nor the sale, change, or mortgage of the real property of the State can be ordained without the consent of the Reichsrath. The examination into and the settlement of the amount of the Budget for the coming year must take place with the cooperation of the Reichsrath, as must the examination into the State accounts and the results of the financial administration of each year.

3. All matters of legislation which are not mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs will be managed by the several Diets; by the kingdoms and countries belonging to the Hungarian Crown in the sense of their former constitutions and in the other kingdoms and countries in the sense of, and in accordance with, the constitutional provincial statutes.

However, as there are some matters of legislation in those provinces which do not belong to the Hungarian Crown—that are not within the exclusive competence of the Reichsrath, and as such matters have for a long series of years been subjected to one common treatment and decision, we reserve to ourselves the right to treat them with the constitutional cooperation of the Reichsrath, but with the assistance of the Reichsraths of these provinces.

"A common treatment can also take place, even if the matters to be settled are not within the exclusive competence of the Reichsrath, should such be the wish and express desire of one or other of the provincial Diets.

4. This our Imperial Diploma shall at once be placed in the archives of our kingdoms and countries, and shall in due time be entered in the laws of the land in an authentic text, and in the language used in the country. Directly after their accession our successors shall attach their Imperial signature to our Diploma, and authentic copies of the same shall be sent to the several kingdoms and countries where they are to be entered in the laws of the land.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto attached our signature and imperial seal, and have ordered the diploma to be placed in our family court and State archives.

Given in our capital and residence of Vienna on this 20th of October, 1860, and in the 12th year of our reign.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.
COUNT RECHBERG.

By Imperial order.
BARON v. RANSONNET.

Effect of the New Manifesto in Hungary.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 24—7 A. M.

If the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH flatters himself that he will conciliate the Hungarian exiles by the charter which he has vouchsafed to their native country, he will find himself, I fear, grievously in error. I believe there is hardly one among them who does not regard it as merely an instalment of the great debt he owes them,—that, paltry as they declare it to be, it has been wrung at the last moment by fear, and that it would not even now be wrung from him did he not despair of enlisting the aid of Russia in his designs against Italy. They who think so may be wrong, their prejudices or their resentments may have warped their judgment, they may hate so strongly as to reject any grace from such a hand; events may prove that they are unjust; but that their opinion or this policy is, as I state, is most certain. What effect may be produced in Hungary itself when the Imperial Manifesto shall have reached its remotest districts I cannot say, but one cannot look but with suspicion on the telegraphic dispatches from Vienna, dated Sunday evening, which state that the telegraph from Pesth proclaims that "the enthusiasm was immense and general throughout Hungary." By this time it may be so for aught we know; but I fear it was impossible for the telegram writers at Pesth to know much about that "general enthusiasm," for the simple reason that the telegraph is far from being general in Hungary; that in Hungary there is as yet no network of railroads; and that the telegraphic wire is to be found only where the railroad exists. It is hardly necessary to observe that it is most difficult for the Government to know, on the evening of Sunday, the effect on distant populations of a manifesto which was promulgated at Vienna on the same morning. How Pesth, Presburg, and some few towns connected by the rail or the wire feel, might be known or guessed; but respecting the remoter districts, on the Turkish frontier for instance, the Vienna functionaries must at that moment have been ignorant.

The great value of Parliamentary institutions consists in the right vested in the representatives of the people to grant or to refuse supplies to the Government. To vote troops, and subsidies to maintain them, or to resist the encroachments a tyrant would make on the liberties of his people by refusing him the means of doing so, is the surest guarantee of a nation's freedom. That guarantee Hungary possessed before 1848. It was abolished in 1849; and I do not find in what we as yet see of the Imperial Manifesto that it is restored; on the contrary, the patent reserves the power of raising supplies in men and money to the central Government of Vienna. It may turn out an error; but the new Diet does not appear to be a much more efficient body for government than a Council-General in France.

Before 1848, Hungary enjoyed its territorial integrity. In 1849, it was treated somewhat in the same fashion that Savoy has been by the Prince of whose race it was the cradle, for the benefit of his powerful and magnanimous ally. It was dismembered; Croatia, Volvodia and Transylvania were torn from it, and this dismemberment is maintained by the patent.

Hungary Proper is the only portion of the empire which is affected by the manifesto. The favor accorded to the otherprovinces consists of promises—promises which are not now for the first time made, which have been made once or twice a year for the last twelve years; which are now the accents of fear, and which may remain as much unfulfilled as in the past. Six or eight months ago, when the Grand Duke ALBRECHT was recalled from Hungary and Gen. BENEDEK appointed Governor-General in his place, the Government declared that an act would be immediately promulgated reëstablishing the Comitats, and convoking the Diet within the shortest possible period. The next morning the declaration was forgotten.

From the London Times (Editorial.)

After relying for twelve years on force alone, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH *has at length recognized the fact that there are other conditions necessary for the preservation of power.* The first act of repentance has now been performed, but it remains to be seen whether the day of grace has not passed by, and the sacrifice of pride and personal authority has not been made in vain. Since the Emperor ascended the throne, *no such important step has been taken as the restoration of constitutional freedom to the Hungarians.* This great change in the institutions of the empire is professed to be made by the imperial decree, of which we publish a summary elsewhere. In appearance it is, indeed, large enough. If all that is there expressed be loyally carried out it is difficult to believe that the mass of the Hungarians can be otherwise than contented by the concessions of the Emperor. But so many doubts, such universal distrust, prevail throughout the country, that we must wait to learn in what spirit the Imperial decree has been received before forming a judgment of its ultimate effects. It is plain that if the Hungarians consider the new reform to be insincere, or to be wrung from the sovereign only by the fears of the moment, *they are likely to use them only as the means of furthering the independence of their country by the disruption of the Empire.*

SWEDEN.

Abolition of the Passport System.

From the London Times.

The Swedish Government has just taken a step in advance of all other Continental Powers. It has decreed the abolition of the passport system. Though the state of Europe is not particularly encouraging, and though wars and rumors of wars might have furnished more timid rulers with pretexts for delay, the Government of Sweden has struck boldly at the nuisance. It has not done the good work negligently or with reserve. The entire system, with all its complicated abominations and follies, is swept away at once, and it is openly proclaimed that anybody may henceforth enter the Swedish territory, traverse, or leave it with as little hindrance or affront as would be encountered in our own country. Such an act deserves all praise, and we can only hope, for the sake of civilization, that so good an example may speedily find imitators. We are aware that in some of the German States common sense has proved too strong for law, and that the system, though not formally abolished, has been allowed to drop gradually into disuse, but Sweden, we believe, is the first of the continental kingdoms which has been enlightened enough to repudiate this mechanism of mischief by a public edict, and declare that as far as her territories are concerned every one shall be free to come and free to go.

Sweden has led the way gallantly, and within the last few weeks even absolute Russia has modified the regulations of her passport system. Free Italy is not likely to lag behind in such a race, and, perhaps, before long we shall see Europe relieved of a system which has done more mischief than any other species of restriction. There is no commerce which it is more desirable to encourage than that between men and men; no custom more pernicious than that which by confining people to the place of their birth deprives them of the liberality of feeling which intercourse with their fellow-creatures would create. If war is ever to be made impossible by the mutual acquaintance and esteem of nations, the good work must be commenced by the abolition of a system which treats every man as a criminal on his defence as soon as he sets foot in any country but his own.

Latest Intelligence per Adriatic.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 26.

The *Times* in its second edition quotes a letter from Warsaw, which says that the presence there of the Emperor of Austria appears to be ill viewed by all parties. It is not, however, thought that any demonstration of ill feeling will be made.

A JOKE UPON MRS. HOOD.—At breakfast he offered to give my mother a few hints on buying fish, adducing his own superior experience of the sea as a reason for informing her ignorance as a young housekeeper. "Above all things, Jane," said he, "as they will endeavor to impose upon your inexperience, let nothing induce you to buy a plaice that has any appearance of red or orange spots, as they are the sure sign of an advanced stage of decomposition." My mother promised faithful compliance in the innocence of her heart, and accordingly, when the fish-woman came to the door, she descended to show off her newly-acquired information. As it happened, the woman had little but plaice, and these she turned over and over praising their size and freshness. But the obnoxious spots on every one of them still greeted my mother's dissatisfied gaze. On her hinting a doubt of their freshness, she was met by the assertion that they were not long out of the water, having been caught that morning. This shook my mother's doubts for a moment, but remembering my father's portrayal of the Brighton fishwoman's iniquitous falsehoods, she gravely shook her head, and mildly observed, in all the pride of conscious knowledge, "My good woman, it may be as you say, but I could not think of buying any plaice with those very unpleasant red spots." The woman's answer was a perfect shout: "Lord bless your eyes, mum! who ever seen any without 'em?" A suppressed giggle on the stairs revealed the perpetrator of the joke, and my father rushed off in a perfect ecstacy of laughter, leaving my poor discomfited mother to appease the angry sea-nymph as she could.—*Hood's Memorials.*

Strange News from Kansas.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD TROUBLES—THE SETTLERS ON THE CHEROKEE INDIAN LANDS DRIVEN AWAY BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

A correspondent, whom the Leavenworth *Times* considers reliable, writes from Mapleton, (K. T.,) under date of Oct. 25, detailing strange proceedings against the hardy and industrious pioneers who had settled, during the last six years, on the Cherokee Neutral Lands, a district which embraces an area twenty-five miles by forty in extent. He writes:

"A few mornings since, these settlers were surprised by the report that the United States troops were on the way from the south to drive them from their premises. In a few hours the report was confirmed by the appearance of the Indian Agent, whom they call Col. COWAN, accompanied by a Company of Cavalry, sixty in number, commanded by Capt. STURGESS. They commenced immediately applying the torch to the dwellings of the settlers, traveling northward with their work of devastation and ruin. Nearly all the settlers on what is called the "Lightning Creek Settlement" were thus visited by them. They came on to Cow Creek, a branch of the Dry Wood, and there showed the same relentless spirit. The news of their destructive raid traveled before them, and the settlers on the Dry Wood rallied to the number of three or four hundred, and sent a Committee of Conference to visit the "Colonel." The Committee contended that, whatever might be his right to disturb the settlers further south, that they on the Dry Wood were on what is called the "eight-mile strip," and that they were on no part of the Cherokee tract, but on lands now subject to preëmption. At least, they contended that, since that question was yet in a measure unsettled, that they should be favored, and allowed to remain until a new survey could be made, and the whole matter legally adjusted.

Finally a written pledge was signed on the part of the citizens that they would abandon that district previous to the 25th of November next, provided the agent would spare their dwellings at this time, and leave the country. Accordingly, the incendiary withdrew but threatened that, if every man of them did not leave before the day specified, he would burn not only their houses next time, but all their feed, grain, and everything he could find valuable.

When this news came to our citizens in this portion of the county, they immediately sent down delegations to learn the facts and report. Some of those gentlemen have returned, and report the most distressing scene. *Seventy-four houses have been burned, and at least one hundred families turned out upon the bare prairies,* all by that subtle acquaintance of ours called the power of the Federal Government. I have, during the last twenty-four hours, conversed with at least twenty persons from that country, and all give it as the saddest scene ever witnessed in Kansas. Women and children are now sheltered in the bushes along the creeks, mourning their hard fate.

A meeting was held last evening at Marmaton, some four miles this side of the land referred to. It was largely attended, both by delegations from Dry Wood and other portions of this county. All I have here written was more than confirmed by those who spoke. One gentleman stated that he knew of a case where this Col. COWAN came to a house in which a lady was sick, having a child but two days old. All their pleading was in vain. He ordered his men to carry her out on her bed and lay her upon the prairie. His orders were obeyed, and the house was fired. A mass-meeting is called at Cato, on the Dry Wood, next Wednesday. The indignation is very general, and the excitement high. I understand a Committee is now on the way to see Gov. MEDARY.

Yesterday morning, just after Capt. STURGESS' Company had started South, a messenger arrived, "on his third horse," from Fort Leavenworth, with orders for him to start for that place immediately."

An Answer to Gov. Wise.

A meeting of friends of the Union was held in the Opera House at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday evening last, to consider the secession resolutions offered by Gov. WISE a few days previously at a meeting in Princess Anne County. Mr. JOSEPH LEGAN and Hon. J. S. MILLSON made addresses, and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we regard the Constitution of the United States, whatever may be its imperfections, as the best safeguard of liberty and human right ever yet divined by human wisdom; and that, in view of the good it has secured, as well as the evil it has averted, we prefer it to any other form of government hitherto adopted or suggested among mankind.

2. That we regard the Union of the States, under that Constitution, not only as the best means to our continued prosperity, but as necessary to the best hopes of the world, and look upon disunion as the greatest evil that can befall us, *save dishonor.*

3. That no one section of the United States more than another, has the right to name and to elect any citizen to the Presidency, and that it is the duty of all parts of the Union to acknowledge and give due obedience to the Government, under any President who may be constitutionally elected, *so long* as the Constitution and laws shall be faithfully kept and executed.

4. That it is unreasonable to regard the elevation of any citizen to the Presidency, who shall be elected by a Constitutional majority of the people, as an act of aggression, or from which, *of itself*, we may infer designs hostile to our rights and liberties.

5. That we have sufficient confidence in the people of the United States, in their love of the Union, and reverence for the laws, to believe that they will, upon all just occasions, oppose and resist any clear violation of the Constitution, whether attempted in wantonness or under the forms of law. But we hold, that to anticipate and assume such violation, under existing circumstances, is at once unwise and unjust, and we shall regard the appointment of "Minute Men" and "Committees of Safety," as contemplated in one of the resolutions adopted by a portion of the people of the County of Princess Anne, on the 17th instant, as the exercise of authority unknown to the laws of the State of Virginia, and of an irritating and revolutionary character.

6. That we have seen nothing to justify any distrust in the constituted authorities of the State, that they will not in due time and in a proper manner, vindicate the laws and maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth.

The resolutions were then adopted, a single voice dissenting.

A Portrait of Mr. Lincoln.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 17th is received. You request me to inform you what I know personally of Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, first, as to his intellectual capacity; second, his consistency; third, his good citizenship; fourth, his experience in political economy; fifth, his strength of will; sixth, his religious belief and practice; seventh, his moderation; eighth, his social qualities, &c.

As far as I am able I will answer your questions as they are propounded. In reply to the first, Mr. LINCOLN, though lacking in the refinement and cultivation of the schools, possesses more than ordinary intellectual capacity. This is, I think, clearly proven from the published political debates between him and Mr. DOUGLAS, in the celebrated campaign of 1858 in Illinois.

1. I am not politician enough to answer for the consistency of a politician. It is much in Mr. LINCOLN'S favor that he can use the language to be found on page 106, in the second joint debate at Freeport, Aug. 27, 1858, between Mr. DOUGLAS and himself. (*Vide Debates of Lincoln and Douglas*, published by FOLLET, FORTER & Co., Columbus, Ohio.)

3. Respecting the good citizenship of this gentleman, I can answer most emphatically. In all the relations of husband, father and neighbor, he is without reproach.

4. I am a Democrat, and, therefore, not the proper person to answer for Mr. LINCOLN on this point.

5. Many persons think Mr. LINCOLN lacking in will. I do not. My reason is, that any man, born and bred in the West, and engaged in political life so long as has been Mr. LINCOLN, surrounded by all the temptations to rascality and sharp dealing of Western life, coming out unscathed, and with unblemished reputation for integrity, must have not only a will, but one that is very determined. Mr. LINCOLN I believe to be an honest man.

6. His religious belief I do not know. The Presbyterians claim him. He very rarely attends public worship.

7. "His moderation" is "known unto all men."

8. He enjoys a joke; tells a good story; is very kind and affable, and withal a most worthy gentleman. Faithfully yours.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE IN ILLINOIS.—The following paragraph, which we find in the Galena (Ill.) *Courier* of the 26th, gives the *dénouement* of an outrage perpetrated at that place which we have already noticed:

"The gentlemen who left here a few days ago in pursuit of the two negroes who had been kidnapped from this place, a short time since, returned this morning, bringing with them the two negroes they were in pursuit of, and also another which had been kidnapped by the same persons some six weeks before, from Dubuque, Iowa. They were decoyed away by a man calling himself GEORGE WILDER, who was properly named JOHN GOODWIN, and who was accompanied by his father-in-law, named PETER I. BOLTON, both residents of Caldwell County, Missouri. These two men murdered JERRY BOYD, one of the kidnapped negroes, on the 30th of September last, near Iowa City, Iowa. The men are respectably connected in Buchanan County, Missouri, about fourteen miles south of the City of St. Joseph. One of them BOLTON, the first captured, was committed to jail, in St. Joseph, on the charge of kidnapping, in default of $2,000 bail. The other, GOODWIN, was taken charge of by the gentlemen from this city, who brought him within forty miles of Hannibal, Missouri, on their way to this place, when he slipped his irons, and jumped from the car window while the train was running at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, and escaped.

About two months ago they succeeded in decoying away a woman from Dubuque, named MARY BAKER, and lately took from this place MARY BOYD, wife of JERRY BOYD, who was murdered, and a mulatto girl about 14 years old, the daughter of a colored woman in this vicinity. When the gentleman from Galena arrived where the negroes were, the bargain was made, and the negro-buyer was at St. Joseph getting the money to pay for them. The price for them was $1,700. In the meantime the fact of the murder of JERRY BOYD came out through MARY BOYD, his wife, and information was sent here of the whereabouts of the negroes and the men."

How JERRY BOYD was murdered is thus stated:

"We understand Mrs. BOYD states that when the party had traveled three days out from Galena, they encamped by night some sixteen miles from Iowa City. Here some movements made by GOODWIN and BOLTON excited the suspicions of JERRY that all was not right, and he loaded his gun and revolver in the presence of the kidnappers. The next morning GOODWIN and BOLTON held a consultation, GOODWIN urging the necessity of getting rid of JERRY by killing him. While JERRY was sitting down near the wagon, GOODWIN stepped up to him saying, 'JERRY, I am afraid of you,' and fired, first shooting him in the breast and then in the head. The murder was committed in the presence of Mrs. BOYD and the mulatto girl."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7. Enumerated, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1493, 1497, 1261, 683, 1451, 1453, 1477, 15, 801, 515, 745, 203, 1131, 1187, 101, 1209, 285, 315, 1343, 1091, 1389. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday, when the following numbers will be called: Nos. 1438, 1808, 1586, 1012½, 1012, 1314, 1480, 1084, 1422, 1426, 1428, 1444, 1532, 1008, 198, 1462, 1542, 538, 570, 1416.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 405, 2060, 2001, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211. *Part II.*—Nos. 2077, 2105, 2108, 2109, 2148, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2189, 2197, 2198, 295, 1972, 2084.

Lynch's Street Cleaning Contract.

THE MANDAMUS DENIED.

The People ex. rel. Patrick Lynch et al. vs. *The Board of Aldermen.*—It will be remembered that the relators claimed to have received a contract from the City Inspector for cleaning the streets for five years, claiming to be the lowest bidders.

The Aldermen refused to confirm the contract, and the relators obtained an alternative *mandamus*, with the usual order to show cause. The Aldermen returned that they had acted in the matter and had refused to confirm.

The relators thereupon moved that the return be quashed for insufficiency, and a peremptory *mandamus* issue, to compel the Board to confirm the contract.

The matter was before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and the following opinion was now rendered. The cause has been once or twice stated in the TIMES.

LEONARD, J.—The Relators obtained an alternative *mandamus*, requiring the Aldermen to take action and pass upon or confirm the award of a contract to the Relators for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York for the term of five years, or show cause, &c.

The Aldermen return that they have taken action thereon, and have refused to confirm the award of the contract.

The Relators now insist that the bid made by them was the lowest offered; that the Inspector has awarded them the contract, as by law he was compelled to do, they being the lowest bidders; that their security for the performance has been approved, and that the Aldermen have no such discretion, as they claim, of refusing to confirm the award.

The only question to be considered is, whether the Aldermen can, in their discretion, reject or refuse to confirm the award of their contract, under such circumstances.

The case of The People *ex rel.* Dinsmore *vs.* The Croton Aqueduct Board, (6 Abb., P. R. 42,) is, I think, decisive of the question. The City Ordinances lawfully made forbid any contract to be executed for the City for a sum exceeding $250 until it has been confirmed by the Common Council. Without considering whether the contract in question was an advantageous one to the City or not, it is evident that the power to confirm implies the authority to reject. Any unjust or extravagant contract ought to be rejected, although it should be the lowest and most favorable offer made. It would be an idle ceremony to refer the proposals, estimates and contracts to the Common Council, if this was, in all cases, to confirm the contract, provided it appeared to be the lowest offer. It is necessary that the power to reject as well as to confirm should be vested in the Common Council. Their discretion ought to be wisely exercised, but if it is not so exercised, this Court cannot interfere to supervise the manner in which the discretion of the Common Council is manifested. The Court might not, probably would not be able to exercise any better discretion in respect to confirming or rejecting a contract for City work than the Common Council. The Common Council are answerable to their constituents for the manner in which they exercise their discretion, but not to the Supreme Court. If a peremptory *mandamus* could be invoked for such a cause, the ultimate power of City legislation might come to be finally devolved upon the courts.

This Court can compel the Common Council to act in certain cases, but cannot define the manner of their pursuing their legislative duties.

The application for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the confirmation of the award of the contract in question is denied.

J. R. Whiting for relators; Henry H. Anderson for respondents.

The Columbia College Law Students.

THE CASE SUBMITTED.

Matter of the Admission to the Bar of the Columbia Law College Graduates.—Prof. Wedgwood now filed, at the General Term of the Superior Court, the *remittiturs* in these cases from the Court of Appeals, and the Court took the papers and reserved decision. In answer to a question of Justice SUTHERLAND, the Professor stated that the argument of the questions involved in this controversy was heard *ex parte* before the Court of Appeals. Similar action was taken in regard to the University students.

The Board of Ads Isaacs Menken.

Chas. S. Matthews vs. *John C. Heenan.*—This case, which has been frequently noticed in the TIMES, and which was now to have been tried, was further postponed until Jan. 14.

An Alleged Pickpocket Bailed.

Matter of Mary Parmly.—At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, the prisoner was brought up on an application for bail, charged with picking pockets. The bail was fixed at $500, and one G. B. Bennett became surety.

Court of General Sessions.

The November Term of this Court was opened yesterday, by Judge RUSSELL. The Grand and Petit Jury rolls were called, and excuses of jurors desiring to be discharged from service were heard. Recorder Barnard came upon the Bench for a few moments, and announced an affirmative decision upon a motion made on the last day of the October term, for the discharge of Maurice Harris, indicted for larceny upon his own recognizance.

The Court then adjourned until Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The calendar for Wednesday was not made up when the Court adjourned, but will be published to-morrow in our legal column.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The motion calendar of this branch of the Court will not again be called until Thursday next, or until there is some accession of Justices. This is occasioned by the session of the General Term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Matter of the Estate of Bonnaffe.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Kenaith vs. *Bassett.*—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Matburn vs. *Matburn.*—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Lewis vs. *Barr, Assignee, et al.*—The papers are not properly prepared, and are with the General Term Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Bride* vs. *Gray.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Folsom vs. *Stewart.*—Referred to C. A. Peabody.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Arnoux* vs. *Phelan.*—New trial granted unless defendant stipulates to deduct $35 50 from his costs.

Arnoux et al. vs. *Callendar.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5.

$84,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102⅛	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	
6,000	do	87⅞	
14,000	do	87⅞	
20,000	do	87	
10,000	do	87⅛	
6,000	Cal. State 7s	92	
5,000	do	91⅝	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7's	103⅝	
7,000	Erie 2 M. Bs.	90½	
29,000	Erie R. 3M. B.'53	91⅜	
3,000	Erie R. 4 M. Bs.	82	
6,000	Har. R. 1 M. Bs.	95	
3,000	Mich. Ctr. & Ctl. st M Sn'kg Fd. Con. Bs.	96⅜	
8,000	Mich. So. 2d Mt Bs.	58	
2,000	Lat. & M. L. G. Bs.	13	
5	Park Bank	113	
100	Canton Co	s30	17½
54	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	c	92
1,580	N. Y. Central R.		82⅜
100	do	s5	82⅜
50	do	s10	82¼
100	do	b30	83
100	do		82⅝
100	do	b15	82⅞
100	do	s30	82⅛
100	Erie Railroad	s10	31⅜
100	do	s30	31⅝
1000	do		31⅜
10	Hudson River R.	s10	59⅜
500	do	s60	59
200	do		60
950	Harlem Railroad		17
10	Harlem R. Prefer'd		40
200	do		40½

200	Reading Railroad		42⅛
	do		42⅝
200	do		42¾
100	do	b15	43
100	do	b10	43
16	Mich. Cen. R.		62½
50	do		62¾
50	do		62⅞
100	do		63¼
150	do	b5	63½
25	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		17⅜
1000	do		17⅝
200	do		17⅞
200	do	b60	18
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		39
150	do		39⅜
150	do		39¼
150	do		40
100	do		40⅛
700	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		74
50	do	b30	74⅛
250	Galena & Chi. R.		73
100	do		72⅞
650	do		72¾
350	Cleve. & Toledo R.		35
100	do	s30	35
100	do		35⅛
300	do		35⅜
100	do	b60	35¾
11	Chic. & R. I. R.		65⅛
975	do		66
150	Mil. & Miss. R.		12
100	Indapl's & Cin. R.		50
50	Chic. B. & Q. R.	opg	84
100	do	opg	85

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87¼	
9,000	Missouri St. 6s.	77	
5,000	do	77¾	
2,000	Cal. Large Bs. 7s	90	
7,000	Cal. State 7s	91⅞	
5,000	do	92	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	95	
10,000	do	at10	95
4,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	57¼	
4,000	do	57	
2,000	Har. R. 1st M.	95	
20	Amer. Ex. Bank		130
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	b10	93
25	do		93
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30	83¾
225	do		83⅝
50	do	b10	83⅜
25	do	b15	83⅛
100	do	s60	83½
100	do		83⅜
200	Chic. & R. I. R.		65⅝
50	do	b60	65¾

150	Erie Railroad	b60	33⅛
500	do		33
100	do	s60	33
100	Hudson Riv. R.		59¼
125	Harlem Railroad		17¼
150	Harlem R. Pref		40¼
350	do		40
200	do		40½
600	Reading R.		42½
18	Mich. Cen. R.		63
300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		17⅜
300	do	b30	17⅝
350	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S's.		40⅝
100	do	s7	40½
100	do	s10	40⅓
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		74
50	do		73¾
150	do		73⅝
50	Gal. & Chic. R.		72½
150	do		72⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		35¼
10	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		84⅛

MONDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 27:

Increase in Loans	$1,871,958
Decrease in Specie	603,508
Increase in Circulation	306,120
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,613,804

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 5, 1859.	Nov. 3, 1860.	Oct. 27, 1860.
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	120,118,037	125,234,584	123,362,626
Specie	20,228,342	22,195,082	22,798,590
Circulation	8,627,421	9,429,423	9,123,103
Gross Deposits	96,733,901	109,353,017	107,016,038
Exchanged	23,060,003	29,673,601	28,950,426
Undrawn	73,673,898	79,679,416	78,065,612
In Sub-Treasury	4,608,687	5,639,258	4,887,003

The Bank returns show a moderate reaction on the Specie line, though the average is a rising one, by reason of the California receipts which went into Bank on Friday. The Loans and Discounts, as anticipated, are on the advance, partly in preparation for the heavy payments of the 4th November, but mainly because of the general strength of the Bank movement, and of the confidence felt by the management in the prosperous condition of our Export trade in both Cotton and Breadstuffs. The circulation, as usual on quarter-day, shows a temporary increase. The deposit line is also considerably up, though this increase will come off with the payments into bank on the 4th. The Money market to-day is much the same as at the close of last week, 6 on call and loan, and 7 ℔ c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DEAD HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MOLL PITCHER—THE FOUR LOVERS—THE LOTTERY TICKET—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Southampton on the 26th of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing five days' later mails, and three days' later advices than those received by the *Prince Albert*, at St. Johns; and the steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 28th, was intercepted yesterday off Cape Race by the news yacht of the Associated Press. A large portion of this morning's TIMES is devoted to the news, which is of considerable interest. It is reported from Warsaw that the Imperial Conferences had been satisfactory to the illustrious personages concerned, and that the principle of a European Congress had been agreed upon. The promulgation of a new Constitution at this time by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is deemed significant, though, as far as Hungary is concerned, it is not believed that the restoration of a portion of her ancient privileges will quell the spirit of insurrection and revolution that is gaining ground there every day. We publish, among our extracts, the Prussian and Russian protests against the intervention of Piedmont in behalf of the revolution in Italy. Russia only has recalled her representative from Turin. There was a rumor that Great Britain was committed to the same policy, but the London *Times* indignantly denies its truth, and in an article, not very complimentary to Prussia, declares that England would not follow in the lead of any despotism. An article in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, under the head of "French Policy in Italy," is supposed to have emanated from the Emperor himself. It shows that the proper course for France is non-intervention, and explains the impossibility of her interfering either in behalf of despotism against Italy on the one hand, or in behalf of revolution against constituted authority on the other. The London *Times* speaks of the article as "Napoleon's quiet reply to the divine-right demonstration at Warsaw." From Italy the news is not of an important character. According to a telegram from Naples, dated the 23d ult., hopes are entertained that Capua will soon be evacuated by the Royal troops. We are once more assured that the Pope has no intention of leaving Rome. The Austrian war preparations in Venetia are being carried out upon a stupendous scale, and the impression strongly prevails that she will soon actively interfere against the Revolution. Our English, French, and German correspondence, received by the *Adriatic*, presents a full review of all the European news of the day.

The readers of the TIMES do not need to be informed that the Presidential election takes place this day. As pertinent to the occasion, we publish this morning a variety of matter bearing on the struggle, prominent among which will be found telegrams and letters from various of the Southern States, giving a reflex of the condition of sentiment in the various localities from which they are forwarded. The Governor of South Carolina, it will be seen, in his message to the Legislature of that State, recommends, in view of the probable election of LINCOLN, that they remain in session until the result is known, and that they then take such action as will enable South Carolina to meet the emergency in a proper manner,—which the Governor believes to be by immediate secession. Excitement yesterday was running very high in Baltimore. Meetings of all parties were held throughout the city. It is understood that a tremendous struggle will be made by the Administration men to carry Maryland for BRECKINRIDGE, but it is probably sure for BELL and EVERETT. The Republicans of Baltimore intend to vote a straight ticket, and in the present improved condition of the police of that city, we shall be able to ascertain what their exact strength is.

At the special request of a number of prominent citizens of Georgia, the United States Arsenal at Augusta, in that State, has been placed in possession of Federal troops; and the Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., is to be occupied by a company of the Second Cavalry, at the request of citizens of that place. This movement is intended as a measure of precaution in view of any possible trouble which may arise from the result of the Presidential election.

The merchants of the City in favor of LINCOLN'S election assembled in great numbers in Wall-street, in front of the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday. Mr. JAMES GALLATIN presided, and speeches were made by him, and by WM. CURTIS NOYES and STERNE B. CHITTENDEN. It was an enthusiastic gathering, and the attempt of some rowdies to interfere with it seemed only to increase the ardor of the Republicans.

We have details of Utah news to Oct. 12. Judge KINNEY had arrived from the East, and was warmly welcomed by the Mormons, with whom he is a great favorite. The Mormon Conference commenced on Saturday, the 6th, and was in session two days and a half. During its progress BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL and ORSON HYDE made speeches indicative of the present Mormon feeling in regard to the people of the States and to the Army, from which we infer that it is not a very amicable one. It was indicated at this Conference that the hand-cart system of emigration is to be given up. YOUNG intends, in the Spring, to send ox-teams with the missionaries to the States, which will return in the Fall laden with merchandise and emigrants. The cash tithing paid into the Mormon Church for the years 1857-8-9, and to Oct. 1, 1860, amounted to $14,552-99, of which amount about $4,500 was raised in Salt Lake City. It is the declared intention of BRIGHAM to recommence the building of the Temple next Spring.

We have received files of Hayti papers to Oct 13, but they are unusually destitute of interesting intelligence. The priests all over Hayti are preaching the observance of the Sabbath, and the people appear disposed to follow their precepts. The country is quiet, and the Government occupied with purely local affairs.

The storm of the latter part of last week extended over a great portion of the country, and did a considerable amount of damage. On the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies, in Western Maryland and Virginia, an immense body of water fell, and all the streams flowing into the Potomac were much swollen. The rise in that river was almost unprecedented, though the damage resulting is not so great as might be expected. On the east end of Long Island the gale was very severe. In New-Haven, on Sunday evening, many trees were prostrated, and the steeple of the Wooster-place Church (Second Baptist) was thrown upon the square. Its height was about 240 feet. The bell, perch, entablature, columns, and other front works also fell, crushing the iron fence around the church, but doing little other damage. Had the steeple fallen to the north or south it would have crushed two or three private mansions. The loss is $4,000 or $5,000.

At General Session of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the cases of the College law students were submitted, and decision reserved. At Chambers of the same Court, Justice LEONARD held, in the case of PATRICK LYNCH *vs.* THE ALDERMEN, that the Board could confirm or reject contracts in their discretion. In the Marine Court, the case of JOHN C. HEENAN, sued for the Board of ADA ISAACS MENKEN, was again postponed until Jan. 14. The November term of the Court of General Sessions was opened, but no business of importance was done.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, and the improvement in prices equal to an average of one per cent. on the Railway Shares; New-York Central 83½; Erie 33 per cent. The Exchange market rather firmer. No change in the rates for Money.

Sales of Flour, Wheat and Corn were more extensive. Prices of Flour and Corn were quoted higher. Desirable lots of Wheat were quite firm and buoyant. Barley and Oats were doing better. Rye was depressed. A limited business was reported in Cotton, Provisions, Groceries, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores. Whisky was more inquired for, as were also Hay and Hops. The freight engagements were restricted, owing, chiefly, to the scarcity of shiproom and the high claims of shipowners.

The Election To-Day.

It is universally conceded that the vote of New-York to-day decides the Presidential question. Every other Northern State is surrendered to LINCOLN. The great West will pronounce for him by enormous majorities. No one has a moment's doubt about any New-England State,—and the vote of last month rendered it absolutely certain that Pennsylvania will vote for him by at least 30,000 majority. The decision of the question, therefore, rests with New-York;—and so certain is the vote of the whole interior, that nothing less than forty or fifty thousand against him in the City can cast a shadow of doubt on the result in the State at large.

The most remarkable feature of the canvass has been the fact that the Republicans are the only organized party in the field. Theirs is the only platform of principles and the only candidate for which any citizen has a chance to vote. The Opposition to LINCOLN are united upon no candidate, nor do they agree upon any political principle. No man can tell what would follow their success,—what principles would come into the ascendant,—what man would take the guidance of public affairs. Indeed the only result of electing the Fusion ticket would be to throw everything into greater confusion than ever. Instead of ending the Presidential contest it would only be just commenced. The agitation throughout the country would be greater, more violent and more ruinous to business than ever before, and we might look forward to a Winter of political turmoil, business stagnation and commercial disaster. Business men in this City begin to see this tendency and dread the result. If the defeat of LINCOLN would end the contest, or put the matter in the way of a peaceful solution;—if it would elect anybody else or settle the principles and policy of the Administration, there would be some show of excuse for pressing it with so much zeal. But no such result is anticipated, or even claimed by his opponents.

The simple truth is, the political parties—and especially the Douglas Democrats,—have been made to play a purely subordinate part in this whole Fusion movement. The active leaders of the whole crusade have been a firm of dry goods merchants in this City,—who have cared far more about advertising their business at the South than about saving the Union or defeating LINCOLN. And the expiring faction of Know-Nothings, and the ultra Pro-Slavery *Hards*, saw at the outset that their only chance of salvation lay in fastening themselves upon the Democratic Party and being kept from utter extinction by its strength. If the Douglas Democrats had run a ticket of their own, with their own candidate and upon their own platform, they would have had at least 20,000 more votes than the Fusion ticket will get, and would have held the organization, the strength and the prestige of the party after the contest was over. As it is, even if the Fusion ticket should succeed, half the victory inures to their copartners, and they themselves become powerless. For the Douglas Democrats, Fusion is the gravest mistake a political party ever committed.

The attitude of the Republican Party is eminently national and conservative,—and its success will do more to suppress the sectional agitation of the Slavery question than any other result. It seeks no interference with Slavery,—but aims only to check its increase. Its candidate is an eminently just, upright and conservative statesman,—pledged by his opinions, his declarations and his life against any invasion of Southern rights and any denial of Southern justice. The whole country has confidence in his honor and his fidelity to the Constitution:—and that confidence will not be misplaced or betrayed.

Universal Suffrage in Europe.

The influence that American example is having on European politics is manifest in many recent events; but especially in the progress so rapidly made by the idea of universal suffrage. A few years ago the Emperor of France acknowledged the potency of this influence. He submitted his claims to the greatest throne in Continental Europe to the decision of the ballot-boxes, and rules now by virtue of the indorsement he thus and then obtained. He liked the principle and its workings, and so did and do the French people who accepted the result that they themselves had accomplished.

And a few months since the idea was revived. When it was difficult for potentates and politicians to decide the fate of Savoy, when Europe was on the brink of a war because of the uncertainty of Savoy's fate, the ballot-box was allowed to determine what protocols and diplomatic notes had in vain discussed, and for the second time was a peaceful result attained. Now, however, a still more important homage is paid to the principle which lies at the basis of American institutions. A king enters a foreign State at the head of an army; VICTOR EMANUEL, descended from a line of kings, a legitimist, not like LOUIS NAPOLEON a splendid upstart, but one of the old stock, offers to refer his claim to the sovereignty of a nation to the vote of the people over whom he aspires to reign. Kings no longer govern by divine right, unless we read anew the proverb which declares that the voice of the people is the voice of God. The proclamation of the Sardinian sovereign is in this one aspect among the most significant circumstances in the history of the century. It is an acknowledgment of the power of the people, of *their* "divine right;" it is a step taken that cannot be retraced by one party, and will not be forgotten by the other.

Had the proposition come from GARIBALDI or the other revolutionists, one would not have been surprised. GARIBALDI has been in America and knows what the ballot is; and the revolutionists would naturally be inclined to follow the practice of those whose success had been founded in revolution. Had even LOUIS NAPOLEON suggested this appeal, we might have considered it but one more evidence of his wonderful sagacity in foreseeing what must be, and accommodating himself to events in advance. But the King of Sardinia only knows of the ballot that by it he lost Savoy. Yet he is willing to abide by its judgment; and while Cabinets and Courts are determining what shall be done with Italy, he marches across another Rubicon, and offers to the people that decision at which monarchs and ministers were so long in arriving. We fear that the King of Sardinia's action will have more weight with the world than the sneers of diplomatists, and the doubts of men who do not understand the age in which they live.

Treason at Washington.

The fact that Secretary COBB, the leading spirit in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, is a disunionist, open and above board, is not denied by either himself or his friends. We have it on the authority of journals printed in his own State, that during a recent visit to his Southern home, he unhesitatingly counseled resistance to the Administration of a Republican President, and secession from the Union in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. During his visit to this City a few days ago he made no scruple to reiterate the same views in the presence of several gentlemen of his party; while from Washington, we have the full particulars of a disunion plot, in which one if not two or three of those who stand nearest him in official position, avowed their active sympathy.

The revelation of this conspiracy against the Union, in which Mr. COBB'S most intimate, personal and political friends are engaged, has been made by a gentleman of highly respectable character, a Virginian by birth, and a Missourian by adoption, whose education, family connections, and social position, command for his statements the implicit confidence of all who know him. It is in vain, therefore, to attempt to disregard his statements as unworthy of consideration. *They are uncontradicted.* The Washington *Constitution*, the organ of the Administration, so far from vindicating a member of the Cabinet from the charge of disunionism, confirms it by the daily promulgation of similar sentiments. The conductor of that journal, an Englishman by birth, is in full sympathy with the plotters of treason. The following extracts leave no room for doubt on this point. The *Constitution* of Saturday last quotes the remark from the *Commercial Advertiser* that Mr. LINCOLN will be quietly inaugurated on the 4th of March next, and that "most of those men who have been raising such a hue and cry about dissolution will live to be heartily ashamed of themselves, and to become the laughing-stocks of their respective neighborhoods." Upon this text the official organ comments as follows:

"This kind of language supposes the men at the South to be mere cowardly braggarts, who talk loud in advance, but who humble themselves instantly when they come to confront the issue. The men who use this insulting language will find their mistake."

Such is the comment which the organ of the Administration makes upon the suggestion that Mr. LINCOLN will be peaceably and quietly inaugurated, and that the preachers of treason will be laughed at. The Republican paper quoted throws out no threat that the traitors will be punished, nor uses any harsh language in reference to them, yet the official paper regards it as a grave insult to the South. In the same issue of the organ, the leading editorial, headed "New-York to the Rescue," threatens disunion in the event of LINCOLN'S election, by the strongest implication, in every sentence. In the same paper of the day preceding, we find a speech by Mr. DE BOW, the conductor of the *Review*, from which we take the following extract:

"I do not see any hope of averting a dissolution of the Union, after the election of LINCOLN, unless Virginia would come forward and say to her sisters: '*Stay your movements at secession, and we will unite with you in demanding, through a Convention, such amendments of the Constitution as will secure us in all the future, and, failing in that, pledge ourselves to go with you.*' Such an offer might have the effect. I am unable to say. It was proper for Virginia to lead, but her rejection of the Carolina proposition, after the John Brown raid, was not very promising; and the proposal of Gov. WISE to raise Minute Men and arm the State, for the purpose of fighting an Abolition Government, *in the Union*, was the *gentlest* roar he had yet heard from that lion. I have great respect for Virginia, but she can only be brought into action by outside pressure; and when she is brought to the election, none doubt what she will do. She has permitted Abolitionists to find a home in her midst, and they paralyze her. Her true sons admit it, and urge other States to take that lead which, in the days of '76 or '98, belonged to her."

This treasonable speech was made before the Jackson Democratic Association, at Washington, on the 29th ult., and appears in the President's, or rather in Mr. COBB'S, organ, on the 2d inst., under circumstances which warrant the assumption that it is fully approved by the editor. It seems, then, that there is one condition on which the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN will counsel the South to abide in the Union if Mr. LINCOLN shall be elected President, viz: if Virginia will promptly come forward, and say to her sisters: "Stay your movements at secession, and we will unite with you in demanding, through a Convention, such amendments of the Constitution as will secure us in all the future, and, failing in that, pledge ourselves to go with you."

It is fair to assume that this proposition is to be made, in the name of reason and moderation, to the Southern Convention, and if that body acquiesces, the North may still have a chance to regain favor in the eyes of the champions of the African Slave-trade. This is our last and only hope, according to the official organ, and if we fail to catch at it, all will be lost.

Treason stalks abroad in the open day at Washington; it sits in the Cabinet councils, and basks in the sunshine of Executive favor. It lives upon the public treasury, and publishes a newspaper at the expense of the nation, which audaciously insists that the Union must be dissolved if a majority of the people think proper to dismiss its corrupt employes from power.

There never was a greater mistake made than that which these traitors to the Constitution have committed, in the attempt to frighten the American people from the discharge of their duty. Thousands and tens of thousands of votes will be recorded for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, in consequence of these impudent disunion threats, which would otherwise have been given to some one of their opponents. Even in the South we learn that BRECKINRIDGE is losing ground rapidly in consequence of the disunion bluster of his friends. The fact to which we have heretofore drawn attention is apparent to all, that none talk of disunion but the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE—in other words, the holders of office and power. These broken-down political desperadoes have not the faintest hope of ever regaining power again while the Union lasts, and they audaciously proclaim that they will break up the Government unless they win at the coming election. They may as well make up their minds for the worst. They will be hurled from power by the indignant voice of a free people, and we shall then see what they will do about it.

The Vote of the State.

MONDAY—P. M.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir:* Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW told me this afternoon, on the steps of the Assay Office, that you gave it as your opinion since your return from the western part of the State, that LINCOLN could not carry New-York State. This statement is made publicly in Wall-street and is doing us great harm. If it is not true you ought to contradict it in to-morrow's TIMES. Your friend, H. C. B.

Mr. BARLOW, whom I have not seen since my return on Saturday night, has been misinformed. I have expressed no such opinion, nor do I entertain it. I have visited Onondaga, Jefferson, Wayne, Monroe, Livingston, and other Western counties within the last ten days, and have everywhere seen unmistakable indications of a sweeping Republican vote. Indeed, all the energy, confidence and organized effort are on that side. The *fusion* has hurt the opposition throughout the interior, by rendering it impossible to conduct the canvass on any basis of principle, or to advocate the election of any candidate. I am satisfied that if DOUGLAS had been supported by the Democratic Party resolutely and steadily from the date of his nomination, his vote in this State would have been 20,000 higher than the Fusion vote will be now. The Democrats of the country districts are disgusted at being compelled to give seventeen votes for BRECKINRIDGE and BELL, in order to secure the privilege of giving eighteen to the man of their choice.

The only question I have heard raised in the country has been as to the effect of the disunion panic, and the amount of the fraudulent vote, in the City. In the country, the disunion clamor makes votes for the Republicans;—their only apprehension is that their brethren in the City may be more easily frightened.

The Republicans of the interior promise to take care of anything under 75,000 majority from this end of the State. My own opinion is that LINCOLN'S majority in the State at large will not be less than 40,000. H. J. R.

Law and Order in Baltimore.

No people cry out more piteously against violence and intolerance, when they are themselves the victims, than the propagandists of Slavery. They will not suffer a Republican to make a speech, or to avow his sentiments in private conversation, where they have the power to punish him; but the faintest indication of intolerance manifested by their opponents is heralded forth as the most unheard-of crime. They seem to forget that in all the Slave States they utterly and totally suppress free discussion by violence, that they tar and feather men on mere suspicion of being Anti-Slavery in sentiment, and hang them when convicted before Judge Lynch, on negro testimony. Yet if a Democratic procession should be jostled in the streets in a Northern city, we should not hear the last of it for six months.

The Baltimore *Sun*, as the organ of the Reform Party in that city, though less prone than most Southern Democratic organs to counsel or apologize for violence, furnishes a striking case in point. For years past that journal, with a Jesuitical profession of regard for justice, fair dealing, and freedom of speech, has cried aloud against the violent proceedings of the American Party. It has whined and lamented the absence of law and order, and insisted that Baltimore was forever ruined and disgraced by the rowdyism of the dominant party to which it happened to be opposed. After years of struggle, the American organization was overthrown, and the Reformers, of which the *Sun* is the organ, have obtained power. In the meantime a new party has sprung up, embracing thousands of citizens, and most of them foreign-born citizens, of whose rights the *Sun* has all along professed to be the especial champion. But the new party is opposed to Slavery, and this circumstance seems to deprive it of all claim to justice, charity, or to fair dealing, and the organ of the Reformers justifies a mob of the vilest ruffians in assailing the new party with bricks and stones! It is, therefore, clear that the *Sun's* repugnance to Plug-Ugly rowdyism was not an abstract sentiment of the editor's mind, but a special objection founded on the misdirection of Plug-Ugly enterprise.

MOTIVES TO ACTION.—The inevitable exhortation to voters may, for once, be spared. Before this issue of the TIMES reaches its readers, multitudes of them will have accomplished their great civic duty, and be quietly enjoying the consciousness of a day well spent. But even to those whom we address earlier in the day, and before they have paid their yearly tribute to the Constitution and the country, it would be wholly superfluous to appeal with the usual commonplaces which are supposed to affect the conscience of the most obdurate elector. There is in the occasion itself every argument for action. The positions assumed by the two great parties who divide the people, are such as to compel each individual to the exercise of his decisive right. Thus the fusion combination bases its very existence upon the averment that the Union is in danger; and that so great is the hazard, and so close the contest, no citizen can decline to vote without incurring the responsibility of that calamity. The Republican Party, on the other hand, asserts this to be the critical and final struggle which is to decide whether Slavery shall be indefinitely increased and Slavery become a national institution, or whether the just balance and equilibrium of the Government shall be restored. It also, with great reason, predicts far graver danger to the Republic in case LINCOLN is not elected to-day, and the contest be transferred to Congress, than if by the universal energy of Republicans that alternative be avoided. Never before have the people been solicited by such urgent inducements to the fulfillment of a simple obligation. The stimulus acts equally upon partisans of al sorts, and may be trusted to act effectually.

SECURITY IN VOTING.—One of the causes accounting for the largely increased registration of the present year is the security afforded to voters by the organization and drill of the new police. Under the displaced system it required much the same sort of courage which impels men to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth, to incite the elector to discharge the first obligation of citizenship. An election without its affrays and riots was, in fact, a social anomaly, of which instances were not remembered. The police, sympathetic with the disorderlies, refused all efficient interference. If arrests were made, it was the abused and disappointed voter, who was carried ignominiously to prison, while the ruffian, who did the wrong and inflicted the insult, was left on the ground, to do further partisan service of the same description.

That the tranquil, reserved and demure citizen, to whom all crowds are an abhorrence, and tumult an abomination, should forego his elective franchise, rather than encounter such distasteful incidents, was to be expected; and the fact accounts for that remarkable disproportion which was observed between the ratio of the voting to the entire population, in the City and in the country. Five-sixths of the male adults in the rural districts would be found to have done their duty at the polls; while in town less than three-fifths usually voted.

Under the actual *régime* we may expect to see this difference disappear. While there is still much in the places selected for the business, and very much in its incidents and surroundings to repel the diffident and fastidious, there is no reason to apprehend scenes of violence or personal injury. Against such outbreaks the number, character, and disposition of the actual police are ample guarantees; and the most timid may fulfill their imperative duty to the Republic without any more disagreeable attendants than the delay to which the enhanced list of electors exposes everybody.

A BACK-HANDED DEFENCE.—The wags down South are not all dead yet. And now and then they palm off a very good joke upon some of the sentinels of disunion in the Southern Press. The Charleston *Mercury* must have been napping when it permitted a correspondent thus to comment on the discovery of a Mr. MCLEAN, of Maryland, that Slavery is the cause of our rapid national progress:—

"Well may Mr. McL. rushing out in the market, place exclaim with the philosopher of old, '*Eureka, Eureka*—I have found it—I have found it.' It is not to our 'free institutions' that we owe our magic growth, *but to our slave institutions.* Men of the South! will you permit this wonder-working institution—this *social, moral* and *political blessing*—this *beautiful and admirable solution of that difficult problem* of the proper relation which labor should bear to capital—this *true and only preservative of our cherished republic form of government in its original purity and beauty*—in a word, this '*great gift of God*'—will you, we ask, permit it to be torn from you by the ruthless grasp of your Northern foe, by a base submission to Abolition rule? You cannot, for your safety forbids it—you dare not, for your manhood forbids it—you *dare* not, for your *honor* forbids it!

And if African Slavery has produced such results in this country, when its proceeds have been diffused among some thirty States, what may we not expect when those only among whom it exists and are responsible for it, shall be permitted to enjoy the full benefit of its rich fruits. *The imagination is dazzled and bewildered in contemplating the brilliant destiny that awaits us in a Southern Confederacy.*

PHILO-CUFFY."

No man can suppose for a moment that this is written in sober earnest. It is simply a caricature of the general style in which Slavery is defended in the South,—and nothing certainly could make that style more ridiculous. The *Mercury*, however, falls headlonglong into the trap, and opens its columns to this sharp attack on an institution which it proposes to dissolve the Union for the purpose of preserving.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.—The contest in the Third Congressional District is assuming a very curious shape. Mr. MATHER'S withdrawal took very much by surprise those of his own party who did not know him; but others would have been much more astonished if he had persisted in running against a candidate who had so much money, and was so willing to use it, as Mr. WOOD. Mr. SAVAGE, who has been nominated in MATHER'S place, is a man of different temper, and will neither be driven nor bought off the course.

The canvass is probably the most open and shameless attempt to buy a Congressional District ever seen in this country. Mr. WOOD comes from another district,—is utterly without experience, special fitness or ambition for public life, and runs for Congress avowedly on the strength of his wealth. His Republican opponent is a practical business man, an old resident of the Ward, and in every way worthy the support of the party. It will not be at all to the credit of the District if he should not be elected.

THE JUDICIARY.—We are likely to have some very disgraceful results in our Judicial elections to-day. Candidates are in nomination for the Bench who would much more appropriately take the place of criminals; and as rigid party discipline seems to be the order of the day, there is great danger that some of them may be elected. We should very gladly have seen and aided some movement, irrespective of party, to preserve the honor and integrity of our Judiciary from the perils which threaten them. But no such movement was attempted in any form likely to make it effectual. Individual votes will be given for Judicial candidates without regard to party, but this will scarcely effect the result. The great mass of each party will vote for its own candidate; and it is fortunate, therefore, that the Republican candidates are without exception worthy, qualified and unexceptionable men.

THE CLOUD WITH A SILVER LINING.—The panic manufacturers withdrew from business too soon. Yesterday, notwithstanding the imminence of election day, and consequently of that crisis which was to plunge the country in irremediable ruin, the Stock market insisted upon recovering its tone; the bank returns assumed a more cheerful and encouraging aspect; in short, the reaction from the abnormal and factitious action of the last four weeks fairly set in. It is to be lamented that so much damaging industry should have been spoiled for the want of a very little final perseverance. One day more would have sufficed to satisfy the world that while these panic rumors were quite baseless, they were not wholly without existence in the breasts of those who uttered them. As it is, we see that both the financial and the political world agree in thinking that ABRAHAM LINCOLN may be made President without dissolving the Union.

THE REGISTERSHIP.—The Republicans have a very excellent candidate for Register, and with the division in the ranks of their opponents, a very fair chance of electing him. He is a mechanic, of integrity, intelligence and popularity,—and will make a faithful and efficient public officer. There is a warm contest in the Democratic ranks between LYNCH, who represents Mayor WOOD, and Judge BRENNAN, who is the candidate of Tammany Hall, and personally much the stronger man of the two. But with this the Republicans have no concern.

THEY MUST KEEP THEIR WORD.—Hundreds of Democratic officials have declared that they will never hold office under a "Black Republican" President. It will be a great relief to Mr. LINCOLN to get rid of these gentry on the easy condition of their voluntary resignation; but we greatly fear that they will put him to the unpleasant task of making them keep their promises. It is related of an honest Quaker that when a rude fellow gruffly refused his kind invitation to dine, but afterwards reconsidered the matter and wished to come to the table, Broad-brim said, "No, friend, thee shall not tell a lie in my house." Mr. LINCOLN comes of this Quaker stock, and if he has not invited the Disunionists to remain with him, he will be sure to make them keep their voluntary pledge to resign.

THE BRECKINRIDGE STATE TICKET.—We are requested to state in reply to sundry rumors that have been put in circulation by interested parties, that the Breckinridge and Lane *State Ticket* has not been withdrawn, but that it will be run in this City and throughout the State at all hazards. It is deemed important that that section of the Democratic Party should cast as large a vote as possible, for the purpose of controlling the Democratic organization of the State hereafter. It is obvious, moreover, that if LINCOLN is not the next President Gen. LANE will be; and the dispensation of the patronage of this State will, in that event, fall entirely into the control of the Breckinridge wing of the Party.

AN ERROR.—Several of our cotemporaries have stated that the Electoral ticket is to be indorsed "President." This is a very grave, if not fatal, error o tickets so indorsed. The Electoral ticket is indorsed "Electors."

We clip the above from the *Courier and Enquirer*. It is a great mistake and may create some uneasiness, even if it does no mischief. The Electoral tickets have been properly indorsed "*President—Number One.* The heading on the inside is "For Electors," but the indorsement is properly given above.

A Last Word to such as Don't Know What To Do.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many people strongly and conscientiously opposed to extending Slavery, and believing in the right to prohibit it in the Territories, are nevertheless tempted to vote the "Fusion" ticket, hoping thereby to conciliate and tranquilize the South.

It is a vain hope! For if it be right and proper to prohibit it, and we are deterred by exhibitions of Southern excitement and violence, what is to prevent the same exhibitions hereafter, in order to coerce us when we *cannot* yield without becoming objects of scorn to mankind? There is nothing to prevent it; on the contrary, the same means will be resorted to in cases of even trivial importance when it has been once demonstrated that they are effectual.

If the cause of Slavery-extension triumphs at this election, it is most certain that the two other demands will be made, namely, the resumption of the African Slave-trade and a general protection of slave property everywhere.

The Slave States even now existing are deficient in laborers; for white emigrants will not go there: hence if the whole continent be opened to Slavery it is a logical consequence that the importation of slave laborers from Africa will be demanded. And it will be demanded with violence and threats of universal ruin if the demand be refused; for, it will be plausibly urged, the equality of the States in the Union is denied while some of them have the privilege of becoming populous with white laborers, and others are prohibited from acquiring a corresponding number of negro slaves, and then we'll hear just such a yell as stuns us now.

As to the demand for general protection of slave property everywhere, it will certainly be made if we admit the principle that slaves are property at *common law*. But this we deny; for while we were yet colonies, subject to the laws of Great Britain, it was decided that slaves were property only where the *local laws* made them so, and this has been the subsequent decision of our own courts and the common opinion of the people in *all* the States, until just at this present time.

But if in opening the Territories to Slavery we adopt the principle that slaves are property at common law, then the General Government is bound to protect it wherever it is bound to protect other property, and we cannot escape the conclusion that it must be protected in the Free States, and on the high seas, and in foreign countries. We may therefore expect that the South will call for this protection in its usual boisterous way if she succeed in carrying the points at issue in this election.

Our "Fusion" friends may say (and mean what they say) that when these demands are made, they will firmly refuse, no matter under what direful threats they may be urged. But let each ask his own conscience if, a very little while ago, he had not determined to refuse firmly to aid in extending Slavery? Yet now he refuses no longer, not because he has come to approve, but because he has been made to fear disaster to the Union from the violence of those who insist on the extension. From this let him judge if he will be able to resist more extreme claims when urged with threats of even greater violence; or if the danger will not be more imminent then than if resistance should date from the present? Now is the time to be firm, even with reference to demands not yet made, but sure to come in the future, if encouraged by present success; for it is *probable*, to say the very least, that if LINCOLN be elected, no actual insurrection will follow the many menaces that have been hurled at us; whereas, should he be defeated, the defeat will be attributed to the effect of these threats, and they will be used even more freely hereafter, and so stimulate those who triumph through their means, that they will be more than ever disposed to punish resistance by bloodshed.

CITIZEN.

Large Fire at Poughkeepsie.

FIFTY MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

At an early hour on Saturday morning last, the citizens of Poughkeepsie were startled from their slumbers by an alarm of fire. It was discovered, between 4 and 5 o'clock, issuing from the wholesale cooperage establishment of Messrs. SLAIGHT & PAULDING, at the foot of Dutchess-avenue. The fire department were soon at the spot, but by this time the flames had gained fearful headway, rendering the attempts of the firemen to extinguish the fire futile. By their efforts, however, the flames were confined to the burning buildings, which raged fiercely for nearly two hours, illuminating the country for a considerable distance around. Shortly after 6 o'clock, the whole lay a mass of blackened ruins. Nothing was saved. The loss is estimated at $12,000. In the building were some fifty or sixty boxes of tools, belonging to those employed. Some of them were worth from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. A large amount of stock piled on the outside of the building also caught fire, and was consumed. There was but an insurance of between $2,000 and $3,000 upon the building, the rest being a total loss, amongst which were the tools belonging to the workmen. These, numbering about fifty, are thrown out of employment by this unfortunate occurrence. Shortly before the fire was discovered, some boatmen who were on the dock state that they saw a light in the upper part of the principal building, but that they took no further notice of it, supposing it to be one of the workmen on business. In fifteen minutes after, the flames burst forth, when the alarm was given. This fire was also the work of an incendiary. Everything was quiet when the building was closed for the night, on Friday, the fires, as usual, being carefully extinguished, and the building examined.

THE FAILURES IN BALTIMORE.—Of the recent failures in Baltimore, the *Patriot* of Saturday says: 'We learn that Messrs. JOSIAH LEE & Co., (GERARD and GEO. P. GOVER,) whose suspension was recently announced, have executed an assignment to STEVENSON ARCHER, Attorney, of Harford County, all of their property, which consists of debts due the firm, a considerable landed estate in Harford County, and all their personal property in said county. The terms of the assignment are that the partnership property shall first be devoted to the payment of partnership debts; their individual property to pay individual debts, and after the payment of individual debts, balance of the individual property to pay partnership debts. It is the impression, from our best sources of information, that the condition of the partnership will not realize more than 15 cents in the dollar. Deed of assignment will be recorded in Hartford county, and the estate settled in the Court of that county.

P. GOVER & Co. also stopped on Thursday and have made an assignment. The affairs are in better condition, and will pay about 75 cents on the dollar.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Federal Troops in Possession of the Arsenals at Augusta, Ga., and Fayetteville, N. C., at the Request of the Citizens.

The American Minister for New-Granada—The Washington Aqueduct—Gen. Harney Assigned to the Department of the West.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

It is now well ascertained that Federal troops have been placed in possession of the Augusta Arsenal, at the special request of a number of prominent persons of Georgia; and at the request of citizens of Fayetteville, N. C., Brevet-Major ANDERSON'S Company, (D.,) of the Second Cavalry, were ordered yesterday to take immediate charge of the Arsenal at that place. What mean these orders?

So many Government employes have left in order to vote to-morrow, that the public business is virtually suspended in this City, and so great is the excitement that nothing will be done until the result of the election is known.

Gen. JONES left Washington this afternoon for New-York, *en route* for Bogota. Before leaving he received special instructions relative to the Chiriqui contract, and had a long interview with Mr. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON.

Secretary FLOYD has not yet selected a successor to Capt. BENHAM on the Washington Aqueduct. Col. DE RUSSY supervises the whole work, and having lately inspected the several Reservoirs expresses a high opinion of the engineering.

Gen. HARNEY has received orders assigning him to the command of the military department of the West, with his head-quarters at St. Louis. Q.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

Our friend, Secretary FLOYD, has been unfortunate again in finding a Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct supple enough for his purposes. Capt. MEIGS, one of the most accomplished engineers, as well as one of the most honorable gentlemen in the army, was selected by JEFFERSON DAVIS, to superintend the Aqueduct, the Capitol Extension, and other public works about Washington, with reference to his eminent fitness for the position. During the continuance of Mr. DAVIS in the Cabinet everything went on swimmingly. He had no dental friends to reward with contracts for the performance of work of which they had no more knowledge than the man in the moon; and he seems to have considered the appointment of MEIGS to superintend the work as equivalent to placing the whole direction under his hands. But the retirement of Mr. DAVIS, and the appearance of the great patron of the "Lobby" upon the political stage, was the signal for the conversion of the appropriations made by Congress for these public works into a fund, to be used in rewarding the Secretary's friends. The nature of some of these rascally jobs and contracts I have already exposed, in former letters; and I showed from the official correspondence, that the peremptory refusal of MEIGS to be made the instrument of the Secretary in misappropriating the public money, was the cause of his dismissal from the superintendency, and the substitution of Capt. BENHAM in his place.

But an "irrepressible conflict" is inevitable between Secretary FLOYD and any disbursing officer under him, who dares to interpose between the public crib and his faithful friends, and Capt. BENHAM finds himself in the same predicament from which MEIGS was relieved by the high-handed act of his removal. I learn from an unquestionable source that the resignation of Capt. BENHAM has been caused by the same system of sinister intermeddling with his duties which caused the rupture with Capt. MEIGS. FLOYD insists on his right to give out all the contracts to his friends, and fills every petty office and employment with his favorites, without regard to the opinion or feelings of the Superintendent. The two overseers who were employed by FLOYD, against the remonstrance of MEIGS, to superintend the solitary Hibernian whom MEIGS appointed to take care of the tools and machinery while the work was suspended, have been paid their salaries of seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars each; while certain contractors have been paid some seven or eight thousand dollars, which Capt. MEIGS protested against paying and refused to pay. It was this refusal which cost him his place.

But the immediate cause of Capt. BENHAM'S resignation grows out of the Neilson claim of $500,000—just the amount of the last appropriation for the Water-works—a claim based on the assumption, that they, as the owners of the land and water privileges about the Great Falls, have been injured to that extent by the diversion of the water of the Potomac into the Aqueduct. This claim was adjudicated before the Montgomery County (Md.) Court a year or two ago, and the sum of $150,000 was awarded to the claimants; but neither party was satisfied with the decision, and by mutual agreement between the Government and the claimants, the award of the Court was set aside. The parties now come forward and demand of the Government the modest sum of half a million, and Mr. FLOYD directs that a new adjudication be had before the Courts, and that Capt. BENHAM, as the representative of the Government, shall employ counsel, and rebut the claim. It is said that this officer, conscious of his unfamiliarity with the case, and fearful that he may be overreached and disgraced by mismanaging the business, on the part of Government, recoils from the duty, and resigns. I confess that this is an unsatisfactory solution of the mystery; and I predict, that when the truth comes to light, it will be found that Mr. FLOYD has required Capt. BENHAM to submit to conditions, in the management of the matter, at which his honor and self-respect revolt. It would be idle to speculate upon what these conditions or concessions may be, and I therefore dismiss the subject, after reminding the reader that in the parallel case of DEGROOT, Secretary FLOYD awarded the claimant four times as much as Mr. COBB, with all the facts and circumstances before him, decided to be due to him *and three others*.

I have omitted to mention a fact in connection with the disunion plot, in which the Treasury officials are implicated, that the head of that Department, as I am informed, is anxious to ascertain on what terms the United States arms which have been placed under the custody of the Georgia authorities, can be remodeled and transformed into the far-shooting instruments of which we hear such wonderful tales. It is possible that some inventor or improver of firearms may be able to enlighten the valiant Secretary on this point; and as he is evidently too modest to advertise in the official organ for proposals, he will thank me for this notice.

Since I last wrote you Mr. LACKEY, of whom I have so often spoken, has published a letter in the *States and Union*, in which, without going into particulars, he substantiates the statements I have made. He charges Mr. HILLYER, the Solicitor of the Treasury, with being a rampant disunionist, who stands ready to resist the election of LINCOLN. In reference to the miserable dodge which the *Star* attempts, he states that PHILIP CLAYTON, the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, was not the person alluded to by him as the revealer of the disunion plot. Without saying who it was, he leaves the inference that it could be no other than the Solicitor of the Treasury, a pious Baptist gentleman of amiable manners, and the bosom friend of Mr. COBB. This gentleman, I believe, was brought to Washington by the Secretary, and, at any rate, he is a Georgian. He is said to be an honest man, and above the meanness of denying or prevaricating about this matter.

The leading Democratic paper in North Carolina, the Raleigh *Standard*, which has given a reluctant support to BRECKINRIDGE, says that North Carolina will not go out of the Union. It repudiates Ex-Gov. WISE'S silly plans of preparation. Intelligent men from that State say that it will go for BELL and EVERETT. The *Standard* admits that the disunion threats have injured the prospects of BRECKINRIDGE.

It is now definitely ascertained, on the authority of letters from responsible men in Texas, as well as on that of gentlemen recently returned from that State, that all the stories of insurrections and well-poisonings are utterly false. There is not the slightest foundation for them, and the people on the spot can only account for their origin on the hypothesis that they were invented for political effect, to benefit the disunion candidates. A more base and infamous system of tactics was never invented. Fortunately they recoil upon their inventors, and while they have failed to frighten Northern men from their propriety, they have seriously damaged the Texans themselves, by deterring people from emigrating to the State. It is to be lamented that the whole injury does not fall on the vile demogogues, who invented the falsehoods, for their own selfish ends. But a community which suffers such stories to go uncontradicted for so long a time, deserves to suffer. It turns out, as I predicted last Summer, that the conflagrations were the consequence of the long drouth, which rendered their light frame buildings peculiarly inflammable. OBSERVER.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

The ratifications of the Cass-Herran Treaty were exchanged to-day at the State Department. The Commissioner on the part of the United States will not, however, be appointed until the meeting of Congress.

Minister JONES left here to-day. He will return to Bogota in the steamer on the 12th.

A contract for a portion of the Navy Yard supplies for the year commencing Dec. 1, for the Washington, Gosport, Charlestown, Kittery, Brooklyn and Pensacola stations, has been awarded to H. N. GIFFERT, of this city, who has given the necessary bonds. These supplies consist principally of lumber, copper, nails and oils, to an estimated amount of upwards of $100,000.

Arms for Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 5.

Col. DIMMOCK, commandant of the State Armory, leaves for Washington to-night, by order of the Governor, to purchase arms for the State. Political excitement runs high.

The Bank of Upper Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The *Globe*, to-day, in reference to the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, says, authoritatively, that an arrangement has been made by which the other principal banks of the Province stand ready to assist and defend the Bank of Upper Canada whenever necessary.

Fire at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5.

The finishing mill of the Parsons Paper Company at Holyoke, was nearly all burned to-day. Loss $60,000, one half of which is insured at Springfield, Hartford and New-Haven. The manufacturing mill was unharmed.

A Colored Burglar Shot.

NEWBURYPORT, Vt., Monday, Nov. 5.

A colored man, giving the name of JAMES F. PICKERING, late of California, was shot dead last night while robbing a dwelling house. Numerous burglaries have recently greatly excited our citizens.

Post-Office Robbery.

HOLLIDAY'S, Pa., Monday, Nov. 5.

JOHN A. MCCONNELL, Assistant Postmaster at Newry, Blair County, has been arrested on the charge of robbing the mails.

The Arabia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston 31st ult. *viâ* Halifax, passed Cape Race *en route* for Liverpool, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cumberland* is expected to arrive here every day from Portsmouth, N. H. She is to be the new flag-ship of the Home Squadron. The *Cumberland* was formerly a frigate, but is now a "double-decked corvette." Her appointment as flag-ship is in direct opposition to the well-established custom, in obedience to which Commodores and Admirals have recently been placed on steamers by almost every power. She comes here to take on board an armament of twenty-four guns, which has been especially prepared for her. The razee *Savannah*, which left Vera Cruz on the 18th inst., will also be at the Navy Yard in a few days, so that the old and new flag-ships of the Gulf Squadron are destined to be beside each other for a few weeks at Brooklyn.

The cause of the non-arrival at Panama of the steam gunboat *Narragansett* is explained in a letter from the Pacific fleet. That vessel had been ordered to Guayaquil, with the American Consul, CASSUNOVA, on board, whom the officers were to see installed peaceably in his office before they left. The *Lancaster's* departure from Callao, a flying rumor stated, was occasioned by the inability of that ship to perform hostile duty, owing to the damaged state of her machinery. A correspondent (whom we do not know personally) believes that the *Wyoming* and another man-of-war would be placed at the disposal of Mr. CLAY.

The armament of the Brooklyn navy at present is as follows: serviceable, one 11-inch gun; six 10 inches, (old pattern;) twenty 10, (old pattern;) seventy-four 9 inches, (new pattern;) sixty-two 8, 63 cwt.; thirty-eight 8, 55 cwt.; one 64-pounder, 107 cwt.; two hundred and three 32-pounders, 57 cwt.; twelve 32's, 51 cwt.; sixty-four 32's, 42 cwt.; ninety-nine 32's, 33 cwt.; eleven 32's, 27 cwt.; total, 591 good. Unserviceable, (old models,) thirty-two 42-pounders, larger guns; eight 42's, razeed to 8-inch; eighty 42's, (casinades;) ten 8 32's, 60 cwt.; ten 32's, caronades; six 24's, do.; four 18's, (grenades;) two 12's, shot guns; four 9's; one 6; total, 255 bad—altogether 846 guns. On board *North Carolina* about 50 guns and caronades.

We have interesting and important army news from the West by the late mails. The soldiers in every department were busily employed protecting citizens and Government property from hostile Indians. Some officers say, however, that in half the "squabbles" the whites are more to blame than the red skins. A deputation of citizens from Sonora, in Mexico, had made an unreasonable application to Capt. HAYMAN, of the Seventh Infantry, commanding at Fort Buchanan, to redress several alleged grievances under which they were suffering, but the officer of course could not interfere on his own responsibility.

Lieut.-Col. P. MORRISON, with Companies C and H, Seventh Infantry, arrived at Fort Buchanan, 144 days out from Salt Lake City, having marched 1,600 miles. Two companies of the Seventh were left on the Mimbres, 200 miles east of Fort Buchanan, and the remainder of the Regiment attached to the Naval expedition in New-Mexico. The officers were, besides Col. Morrison, Lieuts. Evans, Stivens, Ingraham, and Bascomb, and Capt. Hayman. Col. MORRISON was absent from the Fort reconnoitring the country, looking for a suitable locality for a post in case he abandons Fort Buchanan.

The court-martial of Col. HOWE had concluded its business at Camp Floyd, and next mail will bring the Department the report of its decision. The troops from Northern California had all arrived at Camp Floyd. The officers were Lieuts. MORRIS, in command, GORDON, company E, SANDERS, company H, and Surgeon MOORE, on the 24th of September, and arrived at camp on the 23d ult. They had with them about twenty men, women and children whom they had saved from the tomahawks of the Northern savages, 150 head of cattle, and a few horses. Lieut. SANDERS, with a detachment of troops from a temporary camp on the Portneuf, had gone to the relief of an emigrant train which had been attacked near that place. On their march they met the women and children almost in a perishing condition, having traveled two days and a half without food, most of them without shoes, and no more clothing for day or night than they had on when they fled at the crack of the Indians' rifles from their camp fires at the place of attack.

The *Jamestown*, fitting out for service at Philadelphia, will be ready on the 18th inst. The *Water Witch* is out of Quarantine. The ordnance of the Philadelphia Yard was recently inspected with satisfactory results.

To the Benevolent.

A temporary aid is specially solicited on the part of an English family, of ten persons, who, from want of engagements and sickness, are compelled to make an appeal for temporary help. The highest testimonials accompany this earnest application. Any contribution will be received and acknowledged by Rev. T. R. CHIPMAN, in charge of the Episcopal Mission Church of the Incarnation, at his residence, No. 93 Lexington-avenue, New-York.

BRAZIL.

Anxiety about the Seminole—Failures in Rio—Politics—The Emperor of Brazil and the Count D'Aguilla—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the non-arrival of the United States steamer *Seminole*, which sailed from Norfolk, nearly 70 days since, for this port, which anxiety has been much augmented by a report just reached us from the River La Plate, to the effect that a burning steam-propeller, built of wood and evidently an American build, had been fallen in with off Pernambuco, entirely abandoned. It is to be hoped that this story is as devoid of truth, as a similar one propagated in Philadelphia on the departure of the frigate *Congress*.

Business matters have been going on very badly in Rio, another failure among the flour dealers having taken place—a Mr. CARNETTE, whose liabilities reach the enormous sum of $1,000,000. They have a happy way, however, of settling these matters in Brazil; for I have just learned that he has compromised with his creditors by promising to pay them 60 per cent., *when and how he likes*. The business, however, is to be continued under a commission of his creditors, of which Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., are at the head. The coffee crop is coming in very abundantly, and the dealers having reduced their prices, is being shipped in very large quantities, particularly for Europe, where the quotations are very high. Exchange is now at 27d. sterling to the milreis, being the par value.

The Houses of Deputies and the Senate having nearly completed their labors for the season, are about to close, and the honorables are daily quitting the scene of action. They have succeeded in doing nothing—not even passing the celebrated finance bill which, according to Minister FERRAZ, was about to raise the country to the highest pinnacle of eminence. The Emperor is much pained about affairs in Naples, and particularly displeased with the manifesto issued by his brother-in-law, the Count D'AQUILLA, on his departure from Naples, which has given great offence to the whole Brazilian nation. Mr. LISBOA, the son of the Brazilian Minister at Paris, leaves by the French steamer of to-day, with a letter written by the Emperor to his brother-in-law, demanding a retraction of that portion of his letter which stated "that he had refused a sovereignty while in Brazil." I am told that the wife of Count D'AQUILLA, the Princess JANUARIA and sister of His Majesty Don PEDRO, is about to return to Brazil in the Brazilian corvette *Donna Isabel*, which has been placed at her disposition.

Flag-officer SANDS is here in the *Congress*. He has just started on a visiting tour to Major ELLISON and to inspect the American works on the Don Pedro Second Railroad.

The *Dacotah* sailed from here on the 14th inst., for China. The *Bainbridge* also sailed a few days since on her return to Boston after a cruise of two and a half years' active service. The *Dolphin*, Commodore STEEDMAN, will also sail for Norfolk in about a month. Her orders have gone down to the River La Plate, where she is at present stationed. The *Pulaski*, Capt. MACOMB, has gone up to Paraguay to pay President LOPEZ an official visit. The French mail packet, *La Guyenne*, which sails to-day, takes home a large number of passengers, and the English steam packet company are already beginning to feel the effects of the competition.

Yours truly,

THE MAJOR.

THE LATE STORM.

Great Freshet in the Alleghany Mountains—Church Steeple Blown Over in New-Haven—Damage on Long Island, &c.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 5.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sunday, Nov. 4.

During Friday and Friday night the Alleghanies, particularly on their eastern slopes, in Western Maryland and Virginia, were visited by rains of extraordinary steadiness and volume. All the streams forming the source of the Potomac, as well as those emptying into it, near this place and Piedmont, rose to a great height on Saturday.

During the day, yesterday, the rain ceased, and the sky became clear, but the quantity of water that had fallen was so great as to swell the Potomac for a brief period to a height almost unprecedented. The south branch of that river, which unites with the principal stream some twelve miles east of this place, seems to have swollen more rapidly and to a greater height than the other fork. Great quantities of driftwood, including fences, etc., were floated down all night on Saturday; and it is feared that considerable damage may be done in Hampshire and Hardy Counties, Virginia, through which the south branch flows.

It is across the mouth of this river that the Batimore and Ohio Railroad is now erectiug one of its new and substantial iron bridges, to replace the large woodea bridge at that point. This work has made considerable advancement towards completion, and the bed of the river was occupied by some of the temporary props required for the use of the workmen in putting up the new bridge. These offered some obstruction to the volume of water and driftwood borne down by the freshet; and at one time on Saturday night it was feared that a part of the superstructure of the uncompleted bridge might be destroyed, and thus cause considerable interruption to the movement of trains upon the road.

No interruption to the tonnage trains of the road, (which are now unusually large) was suffered during the period of alarm. The night express trains, however, as a measure of prudence, were not allowed to attempt the crossing of the bridge until this morning. The passengers coming east are stopping here, and those going west at Hancock.

The bridge is reported to have escaped without any injury whatever, and, with the exception already stated, no derangement to the business of the road will occur from the freshet.

Some fifty miles east of this point, between Sir John's Run and North Mountain, the railroad is located along the river at about fifteen feet above ordinary water-mark, for a distance embracing some ten or fifteen miles. Here, for the greater part of the distance, the track was more or less overflown by the great rise in the waters, which came down so rapidly that even the broad bed of the river could not carry them off fast enough. At Sir John's Run the water rose above the floor of the Railroad Company's telegraph office, more than two feet above the track. At Cherry Run, opposite Old Fort Frederick, 122 miles from Baltimore, and about 9 miles east of Sir John's Run, the water was also fully as high above the railroad track. This is the point at which the railroad was so much threatened last Spring, at the heavy freshet of April. Since that, however, a most substantial masonry work has been put in, which has safely withstood the violent action of the waters in their present extraordinary rising.

The most serious consequences of this freshet appear to have fallen upon the coal mining interests in the vicinity of this place and Piedmont. The Willis Creek, emptying into the Potomac at Cumberland, and George's Creek, at Piedmont, both seem to have risen to an unprecedented height, attended with serious damage to the lateral railroads which bring coal from the mines to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. One of the engines of the Mount Savage Railroad is reported to have fallen through a bridge, on its way to this city, the foundations having been impaired by the waters. It is thought that but little coal can be brought to Cumberland for several days. At Piedmont, the damage to the George's Creek Road is reported to be probably greater, and a like interruption to the large coal trade concentrating at that point.

We have been unable to gather further details of damage by the freshet, which, on account of its steadiness, may have occasioned much loss to private property along some of the streams. On the western slope of the mountain there was also much rain, but it does not seem to have been attended with any very unusual damage in any quarter.

Information has been received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, one of whose officers is understood to have reported that the grand bank at Dam No. 3 is entirely washed away, and further serious injuries are apprehended. There being no telegraph stations there, near the line of the canal, at its principal dams, no fuller information can be had as yet. During yesterday the waters generally abated very much, and no further damage at any point seems to be apprehended. We have not heard of any lives being lost, or any personal injuries sustained.

FALL OF A CHURCH STEEPLE IN NEW-HAVEN.

From the New-Haven Journal, Nov. 5.

On Saturday evening a very severe gale of wind accompanied by rain, came upon us from the Northeast, and raged with great fury for several hours. At about 8 o'clock, the tall and slender spire of the Wooster place Baptist Church was blown over, with a crash which was heard half a mile or more to the leeward, and yet the gale was so strong that it was not heard in the rear lecture-room of the church to which the steeple belonged. The spire is about 235 or 240 feet high, and has long been the terror of the neighbors, who feared some such catastrophe. Fortunately, the wind was just in the right direction to send it clear of the neighboring houses, and it fell in precisely the spot in which it could do the least injury. It fell across the street, and on to Wooster-square, coming down with a force which mashed the timbers like pipe-stems, and broke the lighter wood-work up into innumerable splinters and fragments. A young tree which stood in the track of its fall was stripped of every branch, as if with a hatchet, and its upright trunk stands amid the ruins as smooth as if trimmed by hand. Aside from crushing two lengths of the iron fence of the Green this was all the damage, except to the church itself. The tower of the church is of brick, twenty inches thick, and the timbers of the spire were carried down into the tower about twenty feet, to a level with the roof only. It was at the base of this frame that the break occurred, the front wall being thrown out by the spire, which carried with it the gable-end and front of the portico, and three of the pillars which supported it, but doing no further damage to the body of the church than breaking a few panes of glass. The bell fell with the tower, and the top of it was broken off.

The cupola of the City Hotel was also blown down by the gale, a fine silver poplar tree on Wooster-place was uprooted, and in its fall broke down the fence of the Green. The side of a house on Temple street was blown in; a tree in Prospect street was blown over, and innumerable branches were broken and twisted off trees in all parts of the city.

A frame of a house being erected for SAMUEL H. HARRIS, in Davenport-avenue was prostrated, the roof of a barn in Whalley Avenue, was taken off, and several unfinished buildings in different parts of the city were more or less injured. A willow tree in Broad street, a cherry tree in JAMES FARNAM'S yard, Church street, two willows on the corner of Elm and High streets, and plenty more trees about the city were knocked over. Skylights, balustrades &c., are missing from a good many buildings, and a good deal of similar damage was done.

The fans of two windmills, erected by Mr. O. F. WINCHESTER, on Prospect-street, were blown off, but the building was preserved, probably by the weight of a heavy tank of water it contained.

A brig, the name of which is not given, is ashore off the mouth of the harbor, with both masts gone. The *Elm City* left New-York at her usual time, there being then no unusual weather. When the storm became severe, she put into a harbor and rode it out, arriving safely at about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning.

THE STORM ON LONG ISLAND.

The storm of Saturday evening was very severe on the East end of Long Island, and its ravages were very disastrous—demolishing houses, out-buildings, fences, chimneys, trees, &c.

The wind-wheel of the grist-mill belonging to Mr. THOMAS ORDISAN, at Hempstead Branch, was blown down on to the roof of the main building, which it demolished, causing a damage of $1,200.

A house belonging to Mr. SILAS CARRL, near Carrl Station, was damaged to the amount of $300, by both chimneys being blown off, and partially destroying the roof.

At Farmingdale, the damage to fences and shade trees was very considerable.

The Way Merchants, Traveling on Business, are Treated in the South.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

An article in your paper of this morning, induces me to offer you the essential facts in regard to my recent experience in the South. To save space and repetition, I refer your readers to my card in this morning's *Commercial* for a statement of the prudence I used, and *one* of the causes of my interruption.

It has been verbally stated here that I met with trouble in Atlanta, which is entirely destitute of truth. There and at Macon I was treated most courteously. At Columbus no one offered me any insult that I am aware of, though, as I afterwards learned, those Rome (Ga.) *Courier* missiles had been copied there before my arrival. At Nashville, Clarksville, McMinnville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Morristown, and other places in Tennessee, I was treated with all the respect and kindness that any Democratic business man could even desire.

I arrived at Rome, Ga., Saturday evening, attended church and Sabbath school the day following; called on the merchants on Monday, and left, when ready, on the evening train. At this place much of the bitter disunion spirit was constantly revealing itself; and here, in the *Courier*, originated the article which proved a leading instrumentality in bringing on the trouble in which I became involved in Montgomery. At Marietta, Griffin, West Point and La Grange, Ga., all on whom I called acted the part of gentlemen.

I arrived at Montgomery, Ala., on Friday noon, 26th ult., and put up at the Exchange Hotel, one of the largest and most deservedly popular public houses in this country. At night I went to hear a speech from Senator TOOMBS, which was full of treason, and admirably calculated to arouse the most violent feelings of all who heard him, towards the people of the free States, and prepare them for the part some of them acted during the afternoon of the following day. I can give the substance of this speech from my notes, if desired.

This Breckinridge rally called to Montgomery an unusual number of the followers of Messrs. YANCEY, TOOMBS & Co., who had no better business on hand than retailing the senseless falsehoods in regard to Republican complicity in the destraction of life and property in Texas, (which Gen. SAM HOUSTON says, in his Austin, Texas, speech, never occurred by *any* agency,) indulging freely in strong drinks, and working themselves up into an earnest desire to take the lives of some members of the party they believed about to wrest from them the power so long held and so basely abused. Under these peculiar circumstances, one of the leading merchants on whom I called very imprudently questioned me in regard to my political views, &c., not thinking that he was kindling an excitement among those who listened that it might soon be impossible to control or subdue. Passing over incidents which, though of much interest, as showing the progress of mobs, the management of vigilance committees, &c., &c., would occupy too much space, we arrive at the searching of my trunk by members of the vigilance committee, the declarations of outsiders, intermingled with the most horrid oaths, that they would gladly shoot me down on the street as though a mad dog, cut me up with knives, and amuse themselves in various ways at the expense of my life, and pass on to the time when the members of this committee, numbering 35, and including some of the wealthiest and most popular citizens of Montgomery, who had me in charge, and the proprietors of the Exchange Hotel became seriously alarmed for my safety.

During all this time the apparent danger which threatened my life seemed like a dream to me, though I saw evidence in the very looks and all the actions of those who sought to protect me that it must be real to them. My extraordinary composure, even when threatened with being sent to a plantation a few miles out, ornamented with ball and chain, to work in place of a slave that had escaped to Ohio, till our people would return him, seemed to enrage my persecutors. The scene of excitement my slavery would cause, which rose before my mental vision, was so ludicrous as to render it difficult to conceal my mirth. It was almost as amusing as the Montgomery *Advertiser's* description of my nose and whiskers.

But I must leave incidents, and hasten to a close. After hiding me away for some time, in an unfrequented part of the hotel, away from light, or anything to reveal my locality, and assuring the crowd of my innocence of "incendiary documents," with promises that the Vigilance Committee would give me my deserts, the mob reluctantly and slowly dispersed. Your well-meaning correspondent "C," is greatly in error in his reference to my fears, my "hasty retreat," the desire of the citizens of Montgomery to protect me, and their censure of the Vigilance Committee. The truth is, so far as human agencies were concerned, under the guidance of a merciful Providence, my life was preserved by some of the members of that Vigilance Committee, and the proprietors of the Exchange Hotel. If the professions of those "conservative" citizens were sincere, why did they not, like brave, generous men, hazard their lives, if necessary, in protecting an innocent stranger? This is the first I have heard of this stuff, and it comes too late. The truth is, those who are so clever *now*, were afraid of the mob and the Vigilance Committee *then*.

Mr. HARGROVE and others, who were most active in securing my protection, advised me by all means to leave on the night train for some other place, (allowing me to go where I pleased afterward,) assuring me my life would probably be the forfeiture if I had the imprudence to stay longer. To this I, of course, consented, and they took me from a private rear door into a carriage, proceeded by a circuitous route to the neighborhood of the depôt, waited there more than one hour; left the carriage, and walked, (two by one route, and two by another, to avoid notice,) to the depôt; seated me where least likely to attract attention. One checked my trunk, and another purchased my ticket, which one of them brought to me; waited till the train was about to move, bade me good night, and departed.

Were not this article already too long, I could give the history of an outrage upon a New-York merchant that was, if possible, less excusable than the one I have described. Respectfully, &c.,

S. STRAIGHT.

CHARGED WITH INCITING REBELLION.—A correspondent writes to the Petersburgh *Express*, from Pellsylvania, C. H., under date of Oct. 30: "Our Circuit Court is now in session, his Honor Judge GILMER presiding, and has just fairly commenced upon a large docket, upon which there are, all told, over five hundred cases. The Grand Jury is now in session, and is doing a big business. To-day an indictment was found against a man named DODSON, for advising and inciting negroes in this State to rebel and make insurrection. He was examined last night, and the proof was as follows, almost *verbatim*: DODSON was overheard to tell negroes in their cabin at a late hour of the night, 'that the children of Israel were in greater bondage than they, (*i. e.* the negroes) and that they threw off the yoke of Slavery by themselves; that the negroes of St. Domingo had overpowered their masters and set themselves free, and if they (the negroes of Virginia) would only be determined and show that they were in earnest, the North would send them help; that there were 500 men in this county who would help them, and that many of the remainder would do nothing against them, and that in a short time they could all be free." Straws show how the wind blows, so I think this language, when used in the heart of Virginia, tells the tale. I wish you would hurry up ANDERSON & Co., in their armory arrangements. We want some good shooting irons.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 1st-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy. If neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CARR—TYLER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 5, by Rev. Lot Jones, WILLIAM R. CARR to SUSAN A., youngest daughter of the late William Tyler, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Manchester, England, Malta, Mediteranean and California papers please copy.

BRADFORD—BLOSSOM.—In Buffalo, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Shelton, ANDREW GRAY BRADFORD, of New-York, to ANNA, only daughter of the late Ira Alien Blossom, of Buffalo.

WHITE—SANDS.—In Chicago, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, A. Foster, Esq., by Rev. Z. N. Humphrey, Mr. HUGH A. WHITE to Miss CATHARINE M. SANDS, all of that city.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 4, MATILDA W., wife of Freeman Bloodgood, in the 39th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 215 Thompson-st., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M.

KETTELMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 5, PETER KETTELMAN, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 157 West 18th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GANSE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 4, at the residence of his son, Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, Mr. JOHN GANSE, aged 71 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, in West 23d-st., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock.

POLMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 4, of scarlet fever, JULIA LANDIN POLMAN, aged 7 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 107 East 14th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock A. M.

COVEL.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 4, JOHN C. COVEL, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Green-street M. E. Church, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PINE.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 1, Miss ELIZABETH M. PINE, daughter of James Pine.

EHNINGER.—At Salem, Ill., on Saturday, Nov. 3, of typhoid fever, GEORGE EHNINGER, son of the late George Ehninger, of this City, aged 29 years.

OTIS.—In Houston, Texas, on Monday, Oct. 26, of bilious fever, in the 27th year of his age, JAMES F. OTIS, youngest son of the late Hon. Oram G. Otis, of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

☞ Ballston and Litte Falls, N. Y., papers please copy.

ENTWISLE.—At Manchester, England, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, EDWARD ENTWISLE, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSI

STATE TAXATION.

Reply to a Letter in the New-York Times of the 26th September, on the Subject of "State Taxes."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your Daily sheet of the 26th September, under the head of State Taxation, is a communication over the signature of "Paul," on the subject of the action of the State Assessors, and the State Equalization Board, in which he gives details as to the counties whose valuations were increased and decreased in 1859 and 1860, with some animadversions as to the cause which led to the adoption of the present system of assessing by officers appointed by authority of the Legislature to assess and equalize the valuation of the several counties with reference to the levy of State taxes. "Paul" has indulged largely in his slang, charging upon the County of Oneida the whole cause of this enactment, and attacking thereby her integrity. I answer by saying that whatever may have been the action of her local officers in making assessments of real property from time to time, no such motives as "Paul" suggests have governed their actions. Their labor has been performed without a thought of the State tax-levy. He might have charged with equal propriety that the City of New-York was the scapegoat, for she is and has been assessed and equalized at a lower figure than the County of Oneida. But enough has been said on this subject, my object and intention being particularly to point out some of the inaccuracies in "Paul's" statement, which through him have gone out to the public. I say a few. I take up four counties, to wit: Albany, Erie, New-York and Oneida, without having examined others to satisfy myself whether there were other inaccuracies or not; but those I am about to state will perhaps disparage the whole. For this purpose I will begin with Albany County, whose valuation "Paul" states was increased in 1859, to the amount of $395,097. Albany in 1859, taken from 1858—see report of State Assessors, table B, p. 27. Equalized value of real estate by County and State Boards, home or county valuation, home $30,931,504; State Board, 30,234,596, real property valuation reduced $696,908. Here, then, was a decrease instead of an increase, as stated by "Paul." Her valuation for real and personal estate in 1859, see for real estate on file in Comptroller's office, $30,234,596; personal estate, see report of State Assessor, page 27, $8,310,141; in the aggregate, $38,544,737; in 1860 equalized by State Board at $39,044,737, an increase of $500,000, as "Paul" states it to be, bringing it up to the home valuation of 1859, within $196,000 of the home valuation of 1858.

Erie County, "Paul" says, was increased in 1859, $6,288,694, while I shall show she was decreased in her valuation to the amount of $3,418,778. "Paul" says: "The State Assessors were bitterly attacked in this County; strange, indeed, they should attack that body, when their action had reduced their State levy to the amount of $8,-348 95. (See report State Assessors, page 27, Erie County home valuation of 1858; (the bases for '59, remember,) $43,249,639; real estate personal, or $6,920,980; total, $50,170,619." Now, take the real estate, $43,249,639, being the home valuation, the State equalization was $39,830,861, or $3,418,-778 less than County equalization. Hence Erie County was decreased in her valuation of real estate more than $3,000,000, instead of having been increased, as "Paul" said, over $6,000,000. Now, take the State equalization of real estate, $39,830,-861. (See page 27. Assessors' report; add the personal property, $6,920,980, table B, page 27,) and the amount for real or personal estate is $46,751,-841—being the amount for real and personal for 1859.

Now, take the equalization of State Board for real and personal estate for 1860, (see Comptroller's Office, on file, $47,251,841; deduct from that sum home valuation, $46,751,841, and it shows an increase of $500,000) as "Paul" states. The presumption, in my judgment, is, that her own Assessors assessed her intelligently in 1858. Now, take Oneida County, which "Paul" said had been increased in her valuation $8,320,549, and I will show you the figures to prove her increased valuation by State Board, to be $8,775,239. Home valuation, 1858, (see Assessors' report, page 27, $13,-721,283; personal estate, see same report, page 27, $6,142,857; together, $1 ,864,140.) The amount so equalized by the State Board, 1859, real property, $22,496,522. Add the personal property, $3,142,857; (see report, page 27,) total, $25,639,-379. Now, deduct her home valuation of real and personal, $16,864,140, and it leaves $8,775,239, instead of a less sum than stated by "Paul."

The County of Genessee reduced about 374 millions in 1859, though estimated by home valuation of real estate at $29 the acre, and equalized by State Board at about $25 the acre is one of the *crack* counties of the State in regard to the value of her lands, and is the residence of one of the State Assessors, she stands assessed or equalized at about $25 the acre compared with Oneida at $31. Nominal assessment of Genessee by State Assessors $45. Compared with Oneida at $36. The former, reduced by the *act of squatter sovereignty* to $25 the acre, while Oneida is to $31. This fact is very noticable. Now and lastly we will take a view of the action of the State Assessors and the State Board of the City and County of New-York, and see if its true that her valuation was increased more than 12 million dollars in 1859. Home valuation of her real estate in 1858, $368,373,948. $370,054,782 State equalization of her real estate or 1,680,834 dollars increased in 1859. Equalization by State Board of real estate $370.054,782. See on file in Comptroller's office personal estate report, p. 29, $29,162,848,694. The aggregate is $532,903,-476 being the real and personal estate as equalized in 1859. Now take the home valuation, $368,373,-948, add to this the personal estate, 162,848,694 dollars, the aggregate of which is 531,222,642 dollars; now deduct this sum from the equalization by the State Board, real and personal, and it leaves 1,680,834 dollars, the increase for 1859, instead of more than 12 millions as stated in "Paul's" table. Now I will open to your view especially the manner and result of the action of the State Assessor in regard to the valuation of the real estate in the City of New-York. The State Assessors say in their report of 1859, see pages 8 and 9: "The City of New-York could not be included in any of the foregoing classes. The Assessors had but a brief space to devote to it, and have made their estimates necessarily from imperfect data, which will be corrected during the ensuing year. From such facts as they could collect, they assumed the City to contain 14,000 acres, which at 12 lots to the acre would give 168,000 lots, and that they would average not far from $2 per foot, or $5,000 per lot. But as there were many parks, public squares, and lots occupied by public buildings, upon which no tax could be levied, a sum equivalent to the value of nearly 30,000 lots was deducted, leaving the valuation of real estate as it now stands in Table B. Although the aggregate valuation of the personal and real estate of the City of New-York, as fixed by the State Assessors, is so large—exceeding the enormous sum of $850,000,000—yet it is by no means exaggerated, and below rather than above its actual value. In this sentiment the writer agrees with the State Assessors;—and you, Messrs. Editors of the TIMES, will be surprised when I tell you that this 850 millions of valuation was equalized by the State Board at the sum of $532,903,476—or more than 300 millions less than they show by their report. (See p. 28.) No person on reading their report would have doubted their statement above quoted unless they went into a personal examination of all the facts and figures, some of which the equalization was only to be found in the Comptroller's office. I will now give you the figures: Home valuation by Assessors, $368,373,948 real estate. (See equalization table.) Add to this sum the personal estate—(see their report, page 28, Table B) —$162,848,694, which in the aggregate is $531,222,642. Compare this with the equalization table in the Comptroller's Office by the State Board, and it will be found that the aggregate of real and personal estate is, for 1859, $532,903,476, being an increase in valuation of that year of $1,680,834, and no more, instead of $12,558,194, as "Paul" patted you on the shoulder with the increase as stated in 1860, is correct. And now, Mr. Editor, I propose to analyze this matter, and show you that the City and County of New-York was in 1859, and still is in 1860, as equalized by the State Board, lower than any other county in the State. Your local assessors have, in 1860, assessed her estate, real and personal, at about $577,000,000, while the State Board have equalised it $550,078,788, being an increase over 1859 of about $17,000,000. The basis of the estimate, as made by the State Assessors in 1859, was 138,000 available lots of 7-12ths of an acre, which latter they estimated to contain 2,500 square feet. A lot, therefore, was called $5,000, or $60,000 per acre. Look at it carefully under the equalization by the State Board. It averages a very little over $1 per foot, an exceedingly low mark in my judgment. This year shows an increase of about $17,000,000; still, it needs to be increased more than $300,000,000 to bring it up to the $2 per square foot. Any man, therefore, who goes into an investigation of facts, must come to the conclusion that she is equalized at a lower mark than any other county in the State.

A FARMER OF ONEIDA.

Mr. Hotaling's Statistics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been considerably annoyed and assailed by one of the agent reporters for the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and also by one in the employ of the New-York *Herald*, for giving, as they falsely charge me, erroneous statistics in regard to the size of the Free States, which I made in my speech delivered in the Stuyvesant Institute last Monday evening, and to which you made respectful allusion in your paper of last Tuesday. I took my figures in regard to the number of square miles embraced within the *Free States* situated *east* of the Rocky Mountains, at the date of the census, from CORNELL'S Geography, which professed to take them from the last Census report, as I had not any Census report then in my possession, I was charged by Mr. STONE with an error in regard to the square miles in the Free States amounting to 155,960 miles less of territory within the Free States east of the Rocky Mountains than was given in the last United States census.

In order to place myself right before the public, provided I was wrong, I have procured a copy of *J. D. B DeBow's Compendium of United States Census*, 1850, and I find a table on page 36 giving a list of the different States and Territories of our Union, and that the number of square miles in each State and Territory is distinctly given, although all are footed up together. I have carefully selected out the Free States from the Slave States, and also separated them from the Territories, and by the aid of Mr. GEO. WILSON, Clerk in the office of the Chamber of Commerce, give below the name of each of the Free States then in our Union, situated east of the Rocky Mountains, and also the number of the square miles in each of the Slave States then in our Union, precisely as stated in the table, as follows:

Square miles in the Free States east of the Rocky Mountains, in 1850, as per Census Report:		Square miles in the Slave States in 1850, as per Census Report:	
Maine	31,766	Delaware	2,120
New-Hampshira	9,280	Maryland	11,124
Vermont	10,212	District Columbia	60
Massachusetts	7,800	Virginia	61,352
Rhode Island	1,306	North Carolina	50,704
Connecticut	4,674	South Carolina	29,385
New-York	47,000	Georgia	58,000
New-Jersey	8,320	Alabama	50,722
Pennsylvania	46,000	Mississippi	47,156
Ohio	39,964	Louisiana	41,255
Wisconsin	53,924	Texas	237,504
Illinois	55,405	Missouri	67,380
Indiana	33,809	Tennessee	45,600
Michigan	56,243	Kentucky	37,680
Iowa	50,914	Arkansas	52,198
		Florida	59,268
Square miles	456,617	Square miles,	851,508

In my speech, I stated that there were 454,590 square miles of land embraced with the easterly Free States, taking my figures from "Cornell's Geography"—which differs from the census table only—(2,027) two thousand and twenty-seven square miles—and also, the figures respecting the Slave States are here put down at 851,508 square miles. I took my statement of the number of square miles in the Slave States also from "Cornell's Geography," which is used mostly in all our public schools, and is considered as good authority as any other geography in use, and which gives 926,760 square miles as embraced within the Slave States, and which differs from the Census report 88,016 square miles. I have for my authority "Cornell's Geography" and also an Atlas published by D. APPLETON in 1856—giving also my precise figures as the size of that State, 325,520 square miles. I have somewhere seen a geography *which gives to that* State, three hundred and sixty-one thousand square miles—but as no two authors seem to agree in regard to the size of the different States and Territories of our Union, it cannot be reasonably expected that a person giving either one of the different authorities can satisfy persons who seldom venture to make on their own responsibility a truthful statement, but are always best prepared, and fitted by nature, for the most ungentlemanly and unjust criticism upon those who sincerely endeavor to present the most reliable facts to the public within their immediate ability to obtain.

I notice, also, on the same page of the Census report, (page 36,) in a table a little below the one from which the above statistics were taken, this statement, that: "In the non-slaveholding States, not Territories, there are (in 1850) 612,597 square miles. This, at first, appeared to be an erroneous statement; but California, having been admitted into the Union as a State during that year, should, of course, be deducted from the above figures, viz.: 155,960 square miles taken from 612,597, leaves for the Free States east of the Rocky Mountains, according to the census figures, just 456,617 square miles—which only varies about 2,000 square miles in the whole estimate of Free States from the statement made in my speech at the Stuyvesant Institute. SAMUEL HOTALING.

PERSONAL.

—It is stated that Mr. Bonner, when he invited Mr. Buchanan to become a contributor to his journal, proposed to pay his Excellency for his productions, and a thousand dollar check was the offered retaining fee. He, however, declined the generous offer of Mr. Bonner, although some of his best friends advised him to accept it.

—All Theodore Parker's writings have been transferred to Ticknor & Fields, who will publish the work he left in manuscript on Historic Americans. The memoir of Mr. Parker will be included in the same volumes, and is now occupying the pen of Rev. Mr. Weiss.

—Mr. Montgomery Blair recently brought an action in the Circuit Court of Washington, D. C., against Wm. Carey Jones, (Mr. Benton's son-in-law) to test the right of the latter to possess the furniture, books, &c., of the late Thomas H. Benton. The case was decided on Saturday in favor of Blair.

—Mr. Ralph Farnum's claims to being considered the oldest Revolutionary veteran now are contested. Mr. Nathan Dean, of Georgia, who was a soldier in 1776, and fought through the war, is now in his 110th year.

—Mr. Barnum has been in Philadelphia making preparations to open a Museum there. It is to be located in Chestnut-street, and will, in its principal features, be similar to the establishment in this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

CARABURFT OF IRON,
THE BEST STOVE POLISH IN USE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John, cor. Dutch-st., New-York.
IMPROVED WIRE DOOR SPRINGS,
At Manufacturer's Prices.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.
It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.
Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depot No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of a few gentlemen and a family's washing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for the week at No. 127 West 27th-st.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A CHILD FROM its birth. Inquire of Mrs. Vortman, No. 63 East Broadway, third floor, front room.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, will give instructions to small children, and will make herself useful in domestic affairs, in a kind family where she will be considered as a member; salary no object; will go from 50 to 80 miles from the City. Address Miss NELLIE CLIFFORD, Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A lady who has good vocal and instrumental attainment, and can instruct three small children in the early branches of an English education. Address B. G. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A MILITARY TEACHER, NOW ENGAGED in teaching the tactics as an exercise, in a large school, desires to form an engagement with another school in the vicinity of New-York City. Address HARDIE, White Plains, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEman having established a paying indoor business, and it being more than he can attend to himself, is desirous of obtaining a partner, with $75 or $100. For further particulars address D. D., Box 208 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS, DAMASKS.
Prices very much reduced, to close, if possible, a large stock. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

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BROCHE SHAWLS, WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLAS,
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FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Of every description,
At Low Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
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SILKS,
At 50 cts., 62½ cts., 75 cts., 85 cts. and $1 per yard.
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EVENING SHADES MOIRE ANTIQUE,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER,
At $1 75 per yard.
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CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION,
62½c., 75c., 85c. and $1 per yard.
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AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
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WHOLESALE PRICES,
COMMENCING OCT. 29,
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NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
In the stock will be found
8,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
1,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS.....17 cents per yard.
500 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
300 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES, for children.....25 cents per yard.
500 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
500 SILK ROBES.....$17 50 each.
1,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
500 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
$1,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard
1,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
10,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

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GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
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PRIVATE TREATY,
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LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS,
Forming the estates of
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BANKRUPTS,
Now congregated at the store,
No. 361 BROADWAY.
These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at
50 PER CENT.
BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
UNPARALLELED PRICES,
To effect a total clearance.
J. W. PROCTOR,
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CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We have just added to our stock a number of new Winter patterns of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
Of desirable styles, which we offer at great bargains.
Cloaks of every description made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
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BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

BROCATELLES,
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New Goods to open on MONDAY.
The new color in a great variety of Silk Curtain materials and covering.
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AND HOSIERY.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source. Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
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THOMAS REYNOLDS. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

FLANNELS.
We are now opening our Fall stock of
FLANNELS,
Manufactured especially for our best
RETAIL TRADE.
Real Welsh, 4-4, to 10-4, for Skirts.
SAXONY WELSH,
Patent Unshrinkable
SAXONY,
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BALLARD VALE. 4-4 SHAKER
English and American, Canton, and all the best washing flannels manufactured.
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T. H. & J. E. CONKLING.
Importers and Jobbers of
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NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
In Lace Curtains we exhibit by far the largest stock in the City, and at large reduction in prices.
Curtain Materials, new Brocatelles, new Satins, very choice and beautiful patterns, shown the present week for the first time.
Furniture Coverings in all the new materials from the lowest to the highest prices,
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LEWIS & SEACORD
Respectfully announce to their patrons and the public that they have removed from their old stand, No. 655 Broadway, and have opened their model
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
FURNISHING BAZAAR,
At No. 773 Broadway, Next above the corner of 9th-st.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
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for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

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NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASKS,
IRISH SHIRTINGS AND LINEN SHEETING.
Reduced prices still continued.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at 636½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging and competent to care children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young woman wishes a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting in a respectable family, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 56 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chamberwork and washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Address No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted in a private family by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and take care of children. Good references given; may be seen for two days at No. 380 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent person to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good plain sewer; will travel with a lady; is also a first-class waitress; will go as chambermaid in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 21st st., two doors from 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Notes or applications addressed to A. W., No. 155 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be punctually attended to. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman of many years' experience as cook in a private family; will be found competent for h r business; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of City reference. Call, or address, at No. 408 3d-av., in the grocery store, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; or would do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable young woman, with the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 11 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to wash and iron; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer living in the New-England States. Address O., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, with the best of recommendations. Apply, for two days, at the office of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 29 Wall-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 186 East 21st-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Wanted, a situation for a very highly-recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, economical, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as thorough cook and laundress; wages $5 a month, in a respectable family. Apply at No. 296 East 9th-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a married German now in the country, to take charge of a farm; he understands farming perfectly; is a good gardener and knows the management of horses and cattle in general. Address F. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A steady, industrious middle-aged woman, a situation as general servant in a small private family, or to take care of an invalid. Can be seen, for a week, at No. 201 Avenue A, top floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires an engagement as housekeeper in a hotel, institution, or private family; or would take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen; no objection to go out of the City; reference unexceptionable. Address Mrs. W. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork, and assis. in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; she understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses and general work; also hairdressing, if required; would go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 97 Houston-st., between Thompson and Lawrence.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A SOBER steady young woman, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity the last 14 years, who can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 12th-st., near Broadway, music store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; is a good seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse, that is capable of taking a baby from its birth; the best of City references given as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant person; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork; is a good hairdresser, and has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands perfectly how to instruct children. Best City reference given. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop skirt store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City reference of four years can be given. Call at No. 127 7th-av., corner of 19th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's under-clothing in the neatest manner; will be found faithful and trustworthy; no objections to assist in the nursery or with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 125½ West 27th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlishwoman of middle age, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take entire charge of nursery; testimonials will be given as to her integrity and capability. Call at No. 60 East 28th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishwoman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses, &c.; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two or three days, at No. 349 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL desires a situation as seamstress; has her own sewing-machine, and can do the best embroidery and needlework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a good family. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., first floor, front room; to be seen for this week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant female wishes a situation as seamstress, or nursery governess, or to take charge of a child; no objection to the country; reference if required. Apply at No. 62 6th av., near 21st-st., first floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress. Good City reference. Apply at Carson's dye-store, 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has good City references, and no objection to go to the country. Call for three days, at No. 193 7th-av., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 28, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires employment. Has had experience in the above capacities in various businesses; would accept a temporary engagement if he cannot secure a permanent one immediately; satisfactory City references can be given. Address, till Nov. 8, M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man of respectability; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Advertiser is a Protestant. None other need apply. Address W. A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a single middle-aged man, who is honest and trustworthy; can furnish first-class City reference; understands horses; is civil and obliging, and will be found fully competent. Address M. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman or groom; has had experience among horses, and can give the best City reference from late employer. Can be seen for two days, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A Scotch Protestant young man wishes the above situation. Is an active, sober and steady servant; is a good driver, and understands the raising of stock. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as plain gardener; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest; is willing to assist at anything where his labor is required. Address for 2 days, E. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS WIFE, WHO have the highest testimonials for character, &c., are desirous of engaging with a first-class family either in the City or the country; the man is fully competent to wait on table or to take the charge of a carriage and pair of horses; the woman is a first-class cook, and can make every description of pastry, &c. Apply until engaged, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 29 Vesey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first-class accommodations, can be had by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family of adults, residing in 9th-st., near Broadway; unexceptionable reference required. Direct to A. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, with name and address.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a large second story room in a private family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, by applying at No. 48 South 5th-st., within three minutes' walk of the ferries, Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; house first-class, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board in a house with modern improvements. Apply at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms to let, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
On West Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, belonging to the estate of Thomas Riley, dec'd.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN-ST.—The three-story basement brick building and lot, known as the FIFTH WARD MUSEUM HOTEL, well-known for a series of years past as an establishment of high reputation. Size of lot 25x84 feet, more or less. Sold subject to present tenancies, until May 1, 1861.

ON SE. COR. VARICK AND BEACH STS.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, with brick stable, No. 24 Varick-st. Size of lot 25 and 11.9x103 and 100 feet, more or less, including half of party-wall between above and house adjoining on the southerly side.

ON SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND BEACH-ST.—The four-story brick building and lot situated as above. Size 24 and 35.7x69.3 and 54.7. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.

All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.

Also, 110 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

Maps, terms, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST.—(100 feet wide)—Eleven valuable lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH-ST.—About 13 valuable lots on the south side, directly in the rear of above.

This property is surrounded by a fence on three sides, and a stone wall on 86th-st.

On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family; contains gas, &c.; it covers several lots, and will be sold with the lots connected with it. There are barns, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be peremptory.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete catalogue of various kinds of men's, women's and children's heavy goods, adapted to the season.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND FANCY GOODS—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A large and positive cash sale in lots for dealers. Vote early, then come and get bargains. No postponement.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses and beds, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloth, kitchenware, cooking-stove, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,500 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to THOMAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house, No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN SEVENTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., an elegant English-basement house. Price $17,000. It will also be leased to a private family. Also, in 25th-st., near 4th-av. and Madison-square, a new, 4-story, high-stoop house, 20 feet front, price $17,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44TH-st., near 9th av. House 3-story and basement, 25x50 feet, built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER ALBERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A NEW 3-story brick corner house, water and gas throughout, with high brown-stone stoop, marble mantels, heater extending to third story. Price $4,300—cash $1,000. Apply at No. 79 Jersey-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY on 33d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.

The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.

There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.

These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

Apply to the NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO., No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY AND basement house No. 39 Willow-place, Brooklyn, suitable for a private residence or boarding-house; gas chandeliers in the house; to a good solvent tenant, $450 per annum; only 5 minutes from Wall-st or South Ferry. Apply on the premises, or to H. D. HUNT, No. 75 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEment rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 96 Fulton-av. D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 51 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

FURNITURE.

$5. SPECIAL NOTICE. $5.

The ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 154 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities, they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.

Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our Beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt attention.

The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied at wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular, Address GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary, No. 154 Chatham-st., N. Y.

P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $36 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

YEDO OOLONG.—FIRST INVOICE OF JAPAnese Teas from Yedo, in store, and for sale in lots to suit, by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. C. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—FROM DECEMBER 1, NEXT.—A comfortable house, with 7 good bedrooms, in a good neighborhood—Irving-place, or the vicinity of a square, preferred; rent, about $700. Address, with particulars, G. P. P., Box No. 2,743 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 118 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
REDEEMABLE 1ST JANUARY, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, via Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 82 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1860, ON the First Mortgage, also on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Parties holding the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to leave their names and residence at this office.

E. M. GILBERT, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election for a Board of Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their Banking House, No. 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next.

Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1st at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CORPORATION BONDS.—$35,000 CITY OF Newark, N. J., bearing interest six per cent. per annum, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New-York, for sale.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

NOTICE.—THE ARTISANS' BANK WILL PAY specie for its bills on presentation at the counter of the Bank. CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President. New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

NEW-HAVEN, NEW-LONDON AND STONington Railroad Co Stock bought and sold and new bought. One share New-York Opera House for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

AND W H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.—*United States Circuit Court*.—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A RESolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting, or attempting to vote, illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within 20 days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Oct. 13, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STEARNS & MARVIN, manufacturers of PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, expired by its own limitation on the 1st day of November, 1860. All persons having claims against the said firm, or indebtedness to the same, are notified to present their claims and make payment to AZOR S. MARVIN, No. 335 Broadway, who is authorized to settle and receive all such claims and debts. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

JOHN G. STEARNS, A. S MARVIN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation. A. MORTON,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. PERSONS P. ALLEN.

A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Fire-Proof Safes, (Wilder's patent,) on the same premises heretofore occupied by Stearns & Marvin, at No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. Factory, corner Avenue A and St. Mark's-place. A. S. MARVIN, SAMUEL PULESTON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. W. K. MARVIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the hair-dressing, cutting, shaving and other business pertaining thereto, under the name of WILLIAMS & CO., and carried on at the corner of Broadway and Dey-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JEREMIAH HALEY, JR.

STEAMBOATS.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., Oct.	23, 10½ A. M.	Tues., Oct.	23, 2½ P. M
Wed'y, Oct.	24, 11 A. M.	Wed'y, Oct.	24, 3 P. M
Thurs., Oct.	25, 11½ A. M.	Thurs., Oct.	25, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct.	26, 12 M.	Friday, Oct.	26, 3¾ P. M.
Sat., Oct.	27, 3:30 P. M.	Mon., Oct.	29, 7 A. M.
Mon.' Oct.	29, 2½ P. M.	Tues., Oct.	30, 7½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 113 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE MAURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix. 08-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c., of Richard Cornelison, deceased. o30-law6mTu*

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Bunker-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other security, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE N

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

A Throng in Front of the Merchants' Exchange.

Response for Supporting Lincoln—Speeches of James Gallatin, Sterne B. Chittenden and Wm. Curtis Noyes.

Wall-street, in front of the Merchants' Exchange, half an hour before the time appointed for the meeting of merchants yesterday, presented a scene of unusual bustle and excitement. Here and there men were gathered in little knots talking earnestly; about the edges of the building crowds were beginning to congregate; now and then there was a cheer, and now and then a groan, accompanied with sibilant and other noises, was echoed with a hollow sound from the grave-gray granite front. Daily within the same heart of trade, the loud-mouthed auctioneers make the deputing walls hideous with their announcements of the terms of sale; so, yesterday, men whose apparent design it was to break up the meeting of the merchants, gave color to the scandal, which one in crowd gave tongue to, that with their hootings the dealings were only publishing to the world the price of their opposition to the Republican candidate.

Tommy Lord, known as the "Bouquet Man," made the gathering Republicans good-natured, and called forth all manner of disparaging utterances and interjections from their opponents by reading his "Thirty-three Reasons why Abraham Lincoln should be elected President of the United States." He was pelted with paper balls and apple-cores; his voice was drowned in a deluge of din; he was compelled to pause several times in his remarks; but ever, as the missiles died away for a while, he would resume the thread of his discourse where he had dropped it, and now Republican seed till he was compelled to stop again.

The crowd was constantly increasing. It was constituted principally of business men of note. We observed, too, some of that higher class of gentlemen of elegant leisure, who scorn to live by a visible means of support. Mr. William Mulligan and other ardent lovers of the Union arrived some time before the meeting commenced, and stationed themselves on the stone platform in front of the second-story windows of the edifice, whence at intervals, while the meeting was in session, they disseminated Fusion documents. At 2 o'clock the whole street was choked up with people. Capt. Sylvis was present, with a Police force sufficient to quell the disturbance which, he said, the rowdies in the crowd had probably come to create; and Moses H. Grinnell, James Gallatin, Sterne B. Chittenden, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. Curtis Noyes, and many other distinguished citizens, stood near the base of one of the huge pillars of the Merchants' Exchange.

Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., called the vast assemblage to order. As he did so a flood of Fusion documents descended from above upon the heads of the crowd.

Mr. Dodge said: Fellow-citizens: We are met together here to-day, in response to the following call: (He read the call.) They were there, he said, not to concoct any seditionary measures, but to consider the advantages that would result from Mr. Lincoln's election, and the evils that would follow if the election were transferred to the House of Representatives. He nominated Mr. James Gallatin for President of the meeting, and loud responses confirmed the nomination.

Mr. Denning Duer presented the following list of Vice Presidents, which was accepted by acclamation:

Pelatiah Perit.	Jonathan Sturges,
John Jacob Astor,	William A. Booth,
A. A. Low,	John C. Green,
Morris Ketchum,	George Opdyke,
Charles H. Marshall,	William E. Dodge,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Shepherd Knapp,
George Griswold, Jr.,	James G. King,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Samuel Hotaling,
James Harper,	Charles E. Beebe,
William T. Brady,	Henry A. Huribut,
Wm. M. Vermilye,	D. Randolph Martin,
Timothy G. Churchill,	S. S. Wyckoff,
Isaac Seymour.	

Secretaries were appointed, and then

Mr. Gallatin said:

REMARKS OF MR. GALLATIN.

Gentlemen: We have met together, not to indulge in captious or trivial complaints—not to give utterance to the voice of faction—but for a higher, for a nobler purpose.

To be called to preside over such a meeting is an honor to be highly appreciated by any man; for myself, I tender you my acknowledgments for such an evidence of your confidence.

After our glorious ancestors had by force of arms won the freedom of their country, they, by the wisdom of their councils, framed a Constitution to preserve that precious gift to their latest posterity. That Constitution does not give to the Congress or the President of the United States power to interfere with slavery in the different States. This, with other rights, was reserved by the States, and these rights we hold to be sacred and inviolable, and not to be set aside, without failing in our duty to God, to our country, to our own honor and to posterity.

Should the electors fail to choose a President, the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives. I shall not repeat to you the reasons which ought to induce you to make every effort to prevent this. You will perceive, more clearly than I can tell you, that your security depends on it altogether. This now can be effected in no other way than by the election of Mr. Lincoln. That the best interests of our country demand this is my firm conviction.

Whether his election will accomplish all the good which we anticipate is not for fallible man to predict; in electing him, however, independent of all party considerations, we shall look to him for the faithful maintenance of the constitution and the laws, and from his past history, his known integrity and firmness of purpose, I am persuaded that we shall not be disappointed.

Mr. J. Austin Stevens, in presenting the following resolutions, said:

Mr. John Jacob Astor was to have presented the resolutions which will be now read to you, in case he should be able to finish an engagement to meet the Trustees of Columbia College this afternoon. As he has not been able to do so, the duty which he would have gladly performed but for this circumstance will devolve upon me.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It is now conceded on all sides that to-morrow's election must inevitably result either in the success of Lincoln or in the failure to choose a President by the people, in which event the choice will devolve on the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, Persistent efforts are making to stifle a free expression of the public will by threats of disunion, seconded by concerted movements to create a panic deeply injurious to commerce and other industrial interests of the country; and

Whereas, In a conjuncture like this it is the duty of every citizen to exert his influence in behalf of the right by a frank declaration of his sentiments and convictions; therefore,

Resolved, That as citizens and merchants deeply interested in the honor and welfare of our country, we cannot contemplate without painful anxiety the grave perils of transferring the Presidential contest to the House of Representatives; that events in our own experience, as well as all political history, warn us of the hazard of intrusting such an election to the legislative body, where the sure results are scenes of intrigue, corruption and violence, embittered by intense sectional animosity; and that neither the composition nor the temper of the present Congress, as illustrated in the struggle for its organization, dispose us to trust the peace of the country in its hands, when the prize at stake is the Presidency of the United States, with a patronage of $350,000,000.

Resolved, That we have witnessed, with surprise and regret, the renewed efforts of ultra Southern politicans and Presses, by menaces of Secession in the case of Lincoln's election, to deter the people of the North from an independent exercise of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That while we will yield to none in our devotion to the Union and fidelity to the Constitution, nor in our determination to uphold the constitutional rights of every section of the country, we must yet say to our Southern brethren, in all frankness, that we are determined to maintain with equal firmness our own right to exercise all the privileges of citizenship that we accord to them; and that we should regard it as a derogation from our manhood and forfeiture of self-respect to yield to arguments which have been lately addressed, not to our reason, but to our fears.

Resolved, That the base attempts of the unscrupulous partisans to influence the election by setting on foot a panic, designed to injure the business interests of our country, deserves, and should receive, the stern condemnation of the whole community; and that it is high time a party using such means to coerce public opinion and court votes should be expelled from power.

Resolved, That, relying on the good sense of the body of our people, we believe that they entertain neither the seditious sentiments charged upon the South nor the desire to infringe on Constitutional privileges ascribed to the North.

Resolved, That in our opinion the time has come when every one who believes in the fundamental principle of our institutions, namely, that the will of the majority is the law of the land within Constitutional limits, shall manfully rally to the support of the party proclaiming this principle, and frown down all seditious attempts to break up the Union by threats of secession from any quarter.

Resolved, That we recommend our fellow-citizens to vote for Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate.

The reading of the resolutions was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

REMARKS OF S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Mr. Sterne B. Chittenden was then introduced. He said he had consented two or three hours before to say a few words at this time, but he had no opportunity to prepare for the occasion. He was appalled and well nigh dumb with the magnitude of the great battle on the eve of which they stood. On the morrow the battle for which they were all preparing was to be decided. On the one hand was the Republican Party struggling to elect Abraham Lincoln President, [applause,] and on the other hand were the remainders of all old defunct parties that ever existed, struggling by every disreputable means to defeat the honest intention of the only conservative party in this country. [Applause.] Suppose they defeated him—what then? Secession would go to the House, and the past history of our country showed that that would injure the vital interests of the country. He was not a party man. He asked what would be the effect if this excitement was to be continued until March 4, as it would be by the defeat of Lincoln. It would concentrate all those hostile elements at the national Capitol, and every merchant knew that would imperil the stability of affairs. It would be death and destruction to all our commercial interests. [Cheers.] He cared not for the success of party, but if the white men of the North would be freemen, they must now assert their freedom and manhood by the triumphant election of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] He had business relations with every section of the Union. Many of them desired the election of Lincoln, as the means of release from the same system of terrorism in the South under which some lived here at the North. [Mr. Chittenden had been interrupted several times by ironical cheers. They were repeated here, and the offenders, after a brief tussle, were ejected from the crowd. After that, with the exception of the occasional ringing of a small bell, all proceeded quietly.] Mr. Chittenden commented upon the language of some Southern journals urging disunion, and advising Southern merchants to repudiate their debts at the North. If there was anything that was beyond argument, perfectly patent and plain to all intelligent men, it was that the defeat of Lincoln by the means proposed would violate the best principles of the country, so far as the people's privilege of electing a President was concerned. Such a defeat would precipitate upon the interests of this City every conceivable disaster. If they elected Lincoln, they elected an honest man. [Applause.] It was a remarkable fact that on the evening of the last day of the campaign it could be said that the character of their candidate was unreproached. [Applause.] It was unreproachable. [Loud applause.] Lincoln stood where Washington, Madison and Jefferson stood, and after he was elected, and passion was quieted down, people would be surprised to find how conservative he was. It was not a question between Lincoln and any other man. He (Mr. Chittenden) was no partisan. He was as ready to shoulder a musket to fight for the South as for the North. [Applause.] And so it was with the people of the North. [Prolonged applause.] He had no difficulty in convincing Southern gentlemen who would not buy goods of him that he was not less conservative than those who would eat dirt and crawl on their hands and knees for the sake of Southern custom. [Applause.] There were no disunion men at the North. [Loud applause.] The only Disunionist he ever knew was a high priest of the Abolitionists, who said the election of Lincoln would stop the Slavery agitation, and therefore he was going to vote the Democratic ticket. [Applause.] If Lincoln was elected it was as certain that all this excitement would cease as that the morrow's sun would rise. Mr. Chittenden, when he had concluded, retired amid loud cheers.

REMARKS OF WM. CURTIS NOYES.

Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., came forward and was greeted with "three cheers and a Wide-Awake!" He first beg their pardon, he said, for he feared that he was in danger of spoiling this meeting, after the speech of the eloquent merchant who had just addressed them. The vigor of his remarks proved that those who were not accustomed daily to address audiences could, when they were aroused to the importance of the issue, utter stirring words. He recognized in the President of this meeting a descendant of the friend and associate of the author of the ordinance of 1787. [Applause.] Both were devoted to the principles of freedom. They were met to consider, on the eve of a great election, how they should cast their votes. He would not talk of the beauty or deformity of any candidate. He would leave that mode of discussing the issues of the day to [A Voice—"To Gerard"] those whose tastes ran in that direction. He should speak the words of truth and soberness. He came not as a mere party man, but because the merchants had asked him to come. Mr. Noyes complimented the merchants as a class, told how much he was indebted to them, and paid a tribute to the memory of John Johnston and George Griswold. He declared the assertion that the Republican was an Abolition party a foul slander. The Abolitionists voted against the Republicans and supported the party in power. While the Republicans maintain that Freedom was better in itself than Slavery; that it was better for the territories; and that the ordinance of '87 should in spirit be supported, they still maintained that every State within its own jurisdiction had full control. They maintained that, because it was essential to State sovereignty. They maintained that Slavery was wrong, but in case of an insurrection at the South, or danger to their Southern brethern, they would be the first to fly to their rescue, to quell sedition and to restore order. [Applause.] They maintained that Lincoln was eminently conservative. [Applause.] They all knew that he was selected, on account of his conservatism, to be the standard-bearer before the leader whose services to the party had been distinguished and seemed to entitle him to place. Lincoln came forth, almost like a second Cincinnatus, from his field of labor to serve the country. [Applause.] Their opponents confessed that he was not only without reproach but beyond reproach. [Applause.] What gave him his eminence? The fact that he was pitted against the Democrat who sought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in order that he might be President, and demolished him. If Illinois, then, as he would demolish his hydra-headed opponents in the present contest. Mr. Noyes examined Mr. Lincoln's record at length, to show on what ground he stood. And what did the opponents of Mr. Lincoln propose? They had no candidate. They had set aside the proceedings of all their Conventions, and had placed before the country seven electors supporting one set of principles, ten supporting another set, and eighteen supporting another set—all in antagonism to each other—so that all who voted for his own ticket, voted for the representatives of another that he abhorred. Would the Breckinridge men support the principles of Douglas? How do the Bell-Everett men like the proposal to open the Slave-trade? Would they swallow that? [No.] In short, the hybrid ticket did not stand by any one set of principles. It was like that sailors' dish, composed of fish, pork, potatoes, and everything thing that could be found on shipboard. The only resource was to vote for the man who was conservative and stood by his principles—Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. [Prolonged applause.] The fundamental principle that the representative should carry out the will of his constituents was violated in the Fusion ticket, for all sorts of antagonistic principles were embodied in that ticket. The only thing urged against Lincoln was "Danger to the Union." Was there any danger to the Union in a man who, when by 5,000 majority he had defeated Douglas in Illinois, before the people, submitted to the unjust law by which his opponent was made Senator, nevertheless? Was there any danger to be feared from a plain man, who, living on few hundreds a year, was called to administer the Government? He congratulated them that there was no such thing as disunion in the North. [Applause.] He thought there was no danger of defeat, but there would be danger in sending the election to the House of Representatives. Mr. Noyes alluded to the unwholesome excitements of the times when the House before had to make choice of important public officers, and said the men engaged in the present attempt to distract the country would surely have their reward. [Applause.] He would like to see who would dissolve this Union. It could not be done. [Applause.] It could not be done because the Constitution forbade it, and what the Constitution forbade could not be done. [Applause.] Again, it was said no Southern men would take office under Lincoln. This would not be found to be so. It was said that he could not get men from the South to enter the Cabinet. He could name five of them who would accept seats in the cabinet. [A Voice—Name them.] Mr. Noyes named Chas. F. Jenkins, of Georgia, Mr. Reeves, of Virginia. Gen. Houston, John Minor Botts, Frank Blair, C. M. Clay, and John Bell himself. Other names were suggested by persons in the crowd. "Oh, don't name them," said Mr. Noyes, "there are too many of them already." [Laughter. A Voice—How about Gov. Wise?] Mr. Noyes said he did believe Gov. Wise would accept; at all events, he did not think it would be wise to ask him. [Laughter and applause.] But, after the election, he thought Gov. Wise would think better of his course. If any agitations at the South should follow he believed that patriotic Southerners would support the United States Government and the Union. [Applause.] Woe to that man who lifted his finger against the Union. [Applause.] Woe to that man who took the first step towards it. He would be lost—gone forever.

Mr. Noyes concluded amid loud applause, and then there were cries for "Evarts!" and "Grinnell!" The Chairman said it was late, and declared the meeting adjourned. The crowd gradually dispersed, the Republicans cheering, and the Fusion adherents hooting as at the first.

Letter from the District-Attorney.

THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION HAVE THE POWER TO ADMINISTER OATHS TO UNREGISTERED VOTERS.

District-Attorney's Office, New-York, Nov. 5, 1860.

Joshua J. Henry, Esq., Chairman:

Dear Sir: I cheerfully comply with your request to state my opinion in regard to the power of Inspectors of Election to administer the oath to a "householder of a District," which is required by the act known as the Registry law, to prove that an unregistered elector is "an inhabitant of the District." The law does not in express terms give that power; but it seems to be clearly its intention, from the language employed, that they shall exercise the power, and, indeed, such action on their part seems indispensable to its present operation. So strong is my conviction on that point, that I should not hesitate to administer the oath, if acting as an Inspector.

Yours, respectfully,

NELSON J. WATERBURY.

Penalty for Betting and Illegal Voting.

New-York City, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you draw attention to the law respecting betting at elections? Very many seem to be ignorant of it. The provision of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election who previous thereto shall make any bet or wager, or be directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager, depending upon the result of any election at which such person may offer to vote."—(1 R. S., 433.)

The penalty for voting contrary to law is as follows:

"Any person not duly qualified to vote under the laws of this State, who shall knowingly vote or offer to vote at any general or special town or charter election in this State, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brutal Assaults.—Edward Youall was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, yesterday, for committing a brutal assault upon his wife. James Kirwin, for a similar offence, was committed to answer by Justice Cornwell.

Political.—Nearly all of the political organizations held meetings, last evening, at their respective quarters, and appointed challengers for to-day, and distributed tickets. Most of all parties are wide awake, and the contest, to-day, will doubtless be a lively one.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Meeting of the Veteran Corps.—Fourteen of the veterans of the war of 1812 were in session last evening at the Star Hotel in Lispenard-street. The eve of our election, like the eve of a battle, is generally an affair of solemn moment and all-absorbing interest, but the veterans who met last night worried their heads very little with politics. The only allusion to the pending canvass was an inquiry as to the sentiments of a certain candidate for reelection to Congress upon the Pension question, and how he had voted during his previous term. The apprehended dissolution of the Union ruffled not one hair on those gray heads. Possibly they felt assured that the Union would last as long as they did, and gave themselves no trouble beyond. "After us the deluge," may have been their thought. The veterans had a more important question to settle among themselves than the fate of the Union. Secession and disunion had crept into their own ranks. Their corps was divided upon some questions of little moment, and last evening a proposition came from the other wing for a coalition. It was proposed that they unite on the 25th of this month in a parade, burying all animosities, and elect new officers for the whole corps. After some little discussion the proposition, with some modifications, was adopted, and a Committee appointed to confer with a Committee from the other wing upon the coalition. A new member was admitted to the Society upon his producing proof of having shouldered a musket in the War of 1812; and it was announced that the corps now numbered 97; several of the veterans, during the past year, having marched, with knapsacks on their shoulders, in advance of their companies, to that land where all, sooner or later, are destined to bivouac. It was mournful to think that at each successive monthly meeting the number of veterans in session would become less and less, that one by one the ripe old heads would fall like blades of corn before the ruthless reaper, until, in the course of a few years, not one would be left to tell how he crossed muskets with the Britishers in the war of 1812.

After some unimportant discussions, and the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

Supposed to have been Murdered.—On Sunday last, a man representing himself to be a hand on the steamer *Jonas C. Heartt*, called at the Third Ward Station-house, and said that on the evening previous Manus Farren, another man attached to the vessel, had fallen overboard and was drowned, notwithstanding efforts had been made to rescue him. The body of Farren was yesterday recovered at the slip foot of Dey-street, near where the steamer lay at the time, but it exhibited so many marks of violence that grounds are afforded for a supposition that he was murdered and thrown into the water after life had become extinct. Half of his underlip appears to have been cut off, and over each eye is a deep gash, seemingly made with a knife or sharp instrument of some sort. Sergeant Brevoort, of the Third Precinct Police, inquired into the matter, and arrested Patrick McLaughlin, also an employe on the steamer, on suspicion that he was acquainted with the circumstances attending the man's death. McLaughlin stated that he was asleep at the time deceased got into the water, but admitted that he and several of the crew had been on a spree that evening, and, after returning on board the steamer, deceased had a quarrel with the man who reported the matter on Sunday to the Police. The name of that individual he did not know, as he had shipped the very day the occurrence transpired, and he left the vessel on Sunday last. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

City Mortality.—The report of the City Inspector for the week ending Nov. 3, gives 396, as the number of deaths during the period named, which, compared with the number during the corresponding week of last year, is a decrease of six. Of the number there were 102 men, 83 women, 101 boys, and 110 girls. The principal diseases were—Apoplexy, 3; bleeding, 3; bronchitis, 4; cholera infantum, 5; do. morbus, 3; congestion of brain, 8; do. lungs, 7; convulsions, infantile, 27; croup, 11; disease of kidneys, 3; cancer of stomach, 2; do. breast, 2; consumption, 37; diarrhœa, 6; diphtherite, 10; debility, 7; dropsy, 11; do. of chest, 2; do of head, 13; erysipelas, 5; fever, scarlet, 23; do. typhoid, 6; do. typhus, 4; whooping cough, 2; heart disease, 6; inflammation of bowels, 8; do. of brain, 11; do. of lungs, 15; do. stomach, 5; do. throat, 4; marasmus, adult, 3; do. infantile, 25; measles, 2; palsy, 4; small pox, 8; teething, 5; burned or scalded, 3; casualties, 7; killed or murdered, 2; lock-jaw, 2; old age, 3; premature birth, 10; suffocation, accidental, 3. Nativity—United States, 248; Ireland, 99; Germany, 29; England, 10; British America, France, Italy, Scotland, Switzerland, Wales, and West Indies, 1 each; unknown, 3.

Fire in West Forty-first-street.—From some unascertained cause a fire broke out yesterday morning in a frame stable, situated in the rear of lot No. 1,405 Broadway. Before the progress of the flames could be arrested the fire had communicated to the gable-end of a three-story frame tenement house at the corner of forty-fourth-street, partially burning it, and thence extending to another one-story frame building between the stable and the dwelling. Chas. Nagle, a butcher, occupied the first story of the house on Forty-fifth-street as a store and residence. His loss is about $50 by water; insured for $500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The upper part of the house was tenanted by several families, all of whom suffered some by the wetting of their furniture, and none of them were insured. The premises were not materially injured. On the front of lot No. 1,405 Broadway, is a grocery, kept by C. Plots. The building escaped the flames, but the stock owned by Mr. Plots, which is insured, was slightly damaged by water. Mrs. Meyer occupied extension rooms in the rear of the grocery, as a dwelling. She was also burned out, but most of her furniture was saved. Four horses were in the stable when the fire was discovered, but they escaped.

The Laurens-street Shooting Case—Fatal Result.—On Friday morning last, a young Irishman, named Thomas Comansky, was found dying upon the sidewalk opposite No. 43 Laurens-street, his condition having been produced by a gun-shot wound in the abdomen. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital where his death resulted yesterday. While in the institution he made a statement to the effect that a negro, whose name he did not know, had shot him, but he was drunk at the time and consequently was ignorant of the cause of the trouble between them. This explanation is not considered satisfactory by the Police, who are of opinion that deceased was wounded while engaged in the commission of an offence against the law. He resided at No. 35 Laurens-street, and an inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

Charity Abroad vs. Charity at Home.—An appeal for money to purchase a young female slave, residing in Virginia, was made in the Church of the Puritans last Sunday evening. Her mother, a free woman, was present. The case was stated by Mr. Fairbank, who also read letters from Hon. W. H. Seward and others, commending the object. About $170 was at once contributed in the church, and principally at the prayer-meeting preceding the public service. It appeared that a balance of $360 was needed, in all, to redeem the slave. The success of this collection seemed greatly to disturb a leading author of the appeal for British aid to sustain a party in that church. This appeal Dr. Cheever is now urgently prosecuting in England against the recent protest from members of his church.

Shocking Casualty.—Yesterday forenoon a man named Edward Golden, employed as a truckman at Vorhis' stone-yard, foot of Fortieth-street, East River, whilst driving through Centre-street, near Walker, was thrown from his position in consequence of one of the wheels of the truck having caught in the railroad track. The vehicle was laden with three large foundation stones, and Golden having fallen directly before the wheel, was run over and injured so badly that he died at the New-York Hospital during the course of the afternoon.

Police Reports.

ROBBING A BOON COMPANION.

On Saturday evening John C. Adams and Valentine Eschenfelder visited several drinking saloons, and indulged in sundry liquid tokens of friendship. About midnight, as they were walking through Fifth-street, near Avenue C. Adams suddenly drew a dirk-knife and, threatening his companion's life, seized his watch and chain and ran off. The victimized German called upon the Police in a loud voice, and the Police responded in the person of Officer Reeves, of the Eleventh Precinct, who gave chase to the robber and eventually arrested him. The prisoner was taken before Justice Steers yesterday, the property recovered, and Adams locked up as a warning to him.

VINDICATING HER HONOR.

A Swede named Frederick Laurence Jacob Johnson, yesterday went into the lager-bier saloon No. 192 North William-street, and, during the absence of the proprietor, made insulting propositions to his wife. She called to her assistance some Germans who were in the place, and they administered a deserved thrashing to Mr. Johnson, who received a severe cut upon his head. From this occurrence a rumor arose that a dreadful stabbing affray had taken place, and for some time much excitement was occasioned.

Horrible Murder.—A most horrible murder was committed, it is supposed on Tuesday night, by Robert Stewart, living in the Sand Hills, about four miles from Columbia. His house has been shut for a day or two. This excited curiosity, and finally suspicion, so strong that the door was forcibly entered. He was found lying on a bed by the side of the dead body of his wife. Upon examination it was found to be most horribly mutilated from head to feet. The head was severely cut in several places, and the body had been punched and disfigured with a piece of iron, which the fiend must have heated for the purpose. He had been on a drunken frolic, and was still in that condition when he committed the horrible deed. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts. Stewart was committed to jail to await his trial.—*Columbia South Carolinian, Thursday.*

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., The Prince of Wales, and Suite, at Brady's National Portrait Gallery, Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party. Photographs of H. R. H., The Prince of Wales and Suite, on view at Brady's Gallery. Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Brooklyn China Warehouse. Fine Parian Statuary, Rich Cut-Glass, &c., &c. Ovington, Brothers, Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

An Elegant Hat.—If any man doubts the possibility of being able to obtain an elegant, graceful or fashionable hat down town, let him call at the classical emporium of Knox, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and he will there find an assortment of every description of head-gear, the style and quality of which cannot be excelled. Knox is decidedly the popular down-town hatter, and deservedly so.

[Advertisement.]

The most reliable remedies for the cure of ulcers, old sores on the legs, &c., are Holloway's Pills and Ointment, composed entirely of vegetable and balsamic extracts. They never fail. Plain directions for use in every disease.

[Advertisement.]

The Siamese Twins close their engagement at Barnum's Museum next Saturday. They sail for California on Monday next.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat—another advance in freights has checked the demand—market without important change; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1; 6,000 bushels Green Bay Club at $1 05; 6,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 15. Corn closed firmer; sales 17,000 bushels at 50c., but held at 51c. at the close. Oats dull at 26c. Barley dull at 62½c. Rye steady; sales 400 bushels at 65c. Whisky nominal at 20c. Canal Freights—25c. on Wheat to New-York; no shipments of Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,400 bbls. Flour, 131,478 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. *Lake Imports*—(since Friday morning)—24,397 bbls. Flour, 1,082,966 bushels Wheat, 262,860 bushels Corn, 2,010 bushels Oats, 3,471 bushels Barley, 360 bushels Rye. Total bushels Flour, reduced to Wheat, 1,473,542 bushels.

Oswego, Monday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat closes firmer, but quiet; sales 2,600 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 09, and 14,000 bushels Northwestern Club, at $1 14 afloat; Other Grains quiet. Canal Freights 1c. higher on Grain, with an advancing tendency. Flour 48c., Wheat 17c., Corn 16½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,382 bbls. Flour, 185,200 bushels Wheat, 13,400 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,795 bbls. Flour, 76,100 bushels Wheat, 4,700 bushels Corn, 13,700 bushels Barley.

Albany, Monday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

Flour firm; sales moderate. Wheat—More doing, but supplies limited; sales 6,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 17; 5,500 bushels Red State, at $1 28; and car lots do. at $1 29. Oats steady, at 33c. @35½c.; sales 30,000 bushels. Corn dull; the quantity offering is light; sales 8,500 bushels Western mixed, at 67½c.@68c. Barley in fair demand: prices stronger; sales 30,000 bushels, at 68c.@71c. for State; 78c. for Canada East; and 82c. for do. West. Whisky—Sales 200 bbls., at 21¾c.

Chicago, Monday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

Flour firm. Wheat quiet; sales 42,000 bush. at 88c. for North Western Club; 84½c.@85c. for No. 1; 81½c.@82c. for No. 2 in store. Corn firm and ¼c. higher; sales 19,000 bushels at 36c.@36½c. in store. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—3,900 bbls. Flour; 47,000 bush. Wheat; 3,400 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour; 192,000 bush. Wheat; 53,000 bush. Corn. Freights easier; 12½c.@1c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1 ⅜ cent. premium.

Baltimore, Monday, Nov. 5.

Flour firm; Howard-street and Ohio $5 62½; City Mills, $5 50. Wheat steady; red, $1 25@$1 33; white, $1 38@$1 65. Corn—Yellow, 64c.@68c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $19 75. Coffee quiet but steady at 14c.@15c. Whisky, 20½c.@20¾c.

Philadelphia, Monday, Nov. 5.

Flour and Wheat quiet but steady. Corn dull and quotations barely sustained; yellow, 71c.@72c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $19 50@$20. Coffee very firm; Rio, 14c.@15¼c. Whisky, 23c.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 5.

Cotton dull; sales to-day at 11c.@11¼c. for Middling. Sugar dull at 6¼c.@7c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses at 35c.@39c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d. Exchange on London 106⅜@106⅞; and with bills of lading 105@106. Sight Exchange on New-York ½@¾ ₱ cent. discount.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Nov. 5.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 21¼; Morris Canal, 60; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¼; Sight Exchange on New-York par.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North-Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Asia* will close to-morrow, Wednesday, at 9:45 o'clock A. M.

The Cuban mails by the *Matanzas* will close on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Asia	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Vigo	Nov. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Nov. 10	New-York	Havre
Bohemian	Nov. 10	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	Nov. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Hammonia	Nov. 15	New-York	Hamburg
Atlantic	Nov. 17	New-York	Havre
Prince Albert	Nov. 20	New-York	Galway
FROM EUROPE.			
Anglo-Saxon	Oct. 25	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Oct. 31	Southam'n	New-York
North American	Nov. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	Nov. 3	Liverpool	Boston
John Bell	Nov. 3	Glasgow	New-York
Vanderbilt	Nov. 7	Southam'n	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Matanzas	Nov. 8	New-York	Matanzas
Karnak	Nov. 12	N. Y., Nassau & Hav'a	

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 5—*In steamship Adriatic, from Southampton, &c.*—Capt. A. G. Gray, Right Rev. Bishop Kip and son, Rev. W. Adams, D. D., lady and 2 daughters, T. M. Adams, Miss James, Miss Wetmore, Miss Ketchum, Col. Pickens, (Ex-United States Minister to St. Petersburgh.) lady, daughter and family, Col. Lay, U. S. A., and lady, Frederic Schuchardt, lady and family, James M. Brown, lady and family, Augustus L. Brown and lady, Miss C. W. Brown, Miss Amelia Yard, Samuel McLean, lady and family, Miss Cochran, Walter B. Comstock, H. M. Naglee, Mrs. W. L. Marcy and daughter, Mrs. Brown, G. L. Deforrest, lady, son and family; W. R. Calhoun, Secretary of the United States Legation, Paris; Dr. Chas. D. Smith and lady, Mrs. Waller, Major G. de Rumine, Cornelius Baker and lady, Miss Phoebe A. Baker, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Miss H. Baker, Miss Laura Baker, Miss Julia Baker, Miss Annie Crane, Miss Annie Day, Mrs. Gostenhofer and child, H. Monhu. Wm. Henderson and lady, New-Orleans; Miss Henderson, Miss H. S. Zacharie, New-Orleans; C. Lillo, R. Murphy, C. Thomson, G. A. Conover, G. W. McBride, J. J. Pringle, J. H. Meredith, Geo. N. Jones, J. P. King, Giraud and lady, Dr. Rodman, Miss Rodman, J. S. Hotchkiss, J. Kuser and family, A. French, lady and child; W. S. Merrill and lady, J. B. Waring and lady, A. Errickson, Miss M. Fellows and maid, Miss Hodges, J. C. Talabot, Tyler Davidson, John A. Morris, J. Coffin, G. Griswold Gray and servant, A. Hessenberg, H. Schutlin and lady, T. A. Whittaker and lady, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Brockenbury, P. Allen, Jr., lady and servant; Dr. N. L. Tuttle, Cuninghan, lady and two daughters; Robt. S. Copley Green, lady and family; H. Clay, E. P. Jones, Miss; Mrs. Leyburn, H. B. Middleton and wife, Mrs. Johnson and 2 children; W. Kidd, lady and family, W. Kidd, Jr., R. Kidd, Miss Oglesby, Miss Lebarbier, C. W. Darling and lady, G. B. Dorr, Miss Murray, S. F. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Miss C. Walker, Miss Heywood, P. Simms, Mr. Peet, New-Orleans; Mrs. E. Krakowza and 2 children, Mrs. E. de Brosses Hunter, Miss M. M. Tompkins, H. K. Dean, Mrs. Dean and daughter, Miss Giraud, Miss Langsdon, C. Lafitte, R. J. Johnson, G. A. Conover, E. W. Hillgard and wife, J. J. Thorn, E. Goursand, F. Zamoni, A. W. McDonald and son, J. Rockwell and 2 friends, C. B. Tatham, lady and family, F. B. Elliott, A. R. Chisholm, Mrs. Fuller, W. H. Hursell, J. H. Elliott and lady, J. Crusius, Mr. Newsar, J. A. Wilson, A. Ritter, E. Goursand, R. M. Hewitt, New-Orleans; W. F. Gardner, N. S. Smith, lady and servant. Misses Baldwin, J. P. Smith and lady, John Cowdin, A. K. Holliday, N. P. Anderson, S. Coates and lady, W. A. Reson and lady, C. Andress and lady, G. M. Bayley, New-Orleans; R. A. Stark, New-Orleans; Miss Beers, E. E. Bridge lady and family, Seabury Brewster, Merrill, G. A. Brookbrook, Royal Chapin, P. S. Vere, P. Davis, E. Lasere of New-Orleans, W. T. Miller, Berolzheimer, John F. Clay, A. Dawson, L. Lamine G. Orena and servant, W. McDonald, Cazenove and son, W. A. Drown